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VOL. XX NO. 26— BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE RESORT AGAIN TO FIRING IN BOMBAY

"WAR SPIRIT" AT INDIA OFFICE

Wedgwood Benn Condemns Both The Indian Hot Heads And Samuel Hoare

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, in a letter to the "Times", commenting on Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion in his broadcast speech that the Indian policy of the late Government and the present Government is the same, says that while in form they may be so, in spirit there is a charge.

WHAT IRWIN SAID.

He recalls that the Viceroy on 9th July 1930 said that the Round Table Conference was "to enjoy unfettered right of examining the whole problem in all its bearings with the knowledge that its labours would not be of an academic kind". Yet, Mr. Macdonald announced on 13th November last year that the work of the Federal Structure Committee would conclude forthwith, although no approach had then been made to the subject of safeguards.

Doubt, therefore, exists whether every effort was made to reach an agreement while still there was time.

"WAR SPIRIT".

The late Government, stern as its measures were, strove always for peace and won it. By contrast, the Secretary of State in a remarkable simile likens the present conflict to a great war. Whether this new war spirit, provoked as it is by the Indian hot heads, would bring peace and understanding, time alone can show, though history prompts a guess.—Reuter.

CANVASSING MUSLIM SUPPORT BY GIVING THEM DINNER?

How Sir James Crerar Hopes To "Bring Round" Truculent M. L. A's.

OFFICIAL MANOEUVRES ON EVE OF VOTING ON SIR HARISINGH'S RESOLUTION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

A drive round Windsor Palace this evening shows that the Nationalist forces are somewhat disconcerted at the prospect of to-morrow's vote on Sir Harisingh Gour's resolution attacking both Government and the Civil Disobedience movement. Whips, both of Nationalists and of Government have been active and Sir James Crerar's dinner to twelve Muslim members of the Assembly last night at his residence is considered by the Official side as a legitimate method of whipping and canvassing support for Government.

GOVT. OPTIMISTIC.

It is argued in the Official circles that to-morrow's resolution must be defeated and that it could be done only with the Muslim members' support so that they had to be brought round. This morning, the Official whipping circles were happy at the prospect of defeat of the resolution to-morrow by a majority of four to five votes.

The division would, undoubtedly show that 90 per cent. of elected members would vote for the resolution, but Government strength of 40 of its nominated votes and 9 European votes enable it to win the division by canvassing a dozen Muslim votes.

Lords Lothian and Eustace Percy and their colleagues on the two R.T.C. Committees, it is understood, would witness to-morrow's debate from the distinguished visitors' gallery.

OVER 125 ARRESTS AT HYDERABAD

"Hindu" Editor And His Wife In Custody

HYDERABAD, Sind, Jan. 31.

Several 100 Congressites, after a flag salutation ceremony at Azad Maidan, proceeded to the Central Jail, where they demonstrated, singing Civil Disobedience Songs, in defiance of Police orders.

The police made a large number of arrests exceeding 125. Cane charges were made and about 100 persons received cane blows. Among those arrested are the Editor of the "Hindu", his wife and the local "Dictator."—A.P.

PUNJAB'S 10th WOMAN DICTATOR

Arrested For Flag Hoisting

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The woman 'Dictator' of the Punjab Congress who succeeded the tenth 'Dictator', Sant Mangalsingh, was arrested along with another woman worker, Ramrakhi, immediately after the flag-hoisting ceremony at Wachowali Bazar.—A. P.

No Recalling Of Bombay Governor

WILLINGDON DENIES LONDON REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy informs the Associated Press that there is absolutely no foundation for the press report emanating from London to the effect that Sir Frederick Sykes is likely to be recalled.—A. P.

GOLD ORDINANCE REPEALED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Government of India have gazetted an Ordinance repealing the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance of 1931.—A. P.

R. T. C. KNIGHT'S IN NIZAM'S DOMINION

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 31.

The Round Table States Committee has arrived here. The members are staying at the Residency. They will be entertained to dinner to-morrow by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad.—A. P.

Berne.—Carpets from Mesopotamia, Persia and Afghanistan are among the goods affected by special import limitations adopted by the Federal Council.—Reuter's Special.

Girgaum Road A Trail Of Blazing Bonfires In The Night

STREET LIGHTS PUT OUT

Noisy Demonstrators Keep Police Busy Till After Midnight

A NUMBER OF LATHI CHARGES

C. I. D. OFFICER MOBBED AND HOOTED

Sunday again was a "field day" for the Bombay City police.

After the arrest of the ninth Emergency Council which consisted of three Dave sisters the police had to deal with sporadic demonstrations, specially in Girgaum and Chaupati, which culminated in a number of lathi charges during the course of the day and in the evening.

BON FIRES ALL OVER GIRGAUM

Bon fires of foreign cloth and hay were again lighted along Girgaum Road and parts of Gaumdevi in the evening following a bone fire at Chaupatti. At the latter place Mr. R.S. Bolar, the dictator of the "D" Ward and two Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers were put under arrest.

The police after effecting the arrests put out the bonfire but no sooner had they turned their backs than several small bonfires were lit along the sea shore.

A PROCESSION AND A LATHI CHARGE

A procession several hundred strong then paraded the locality and wended its way through Damar Lane towards the Congress House. When it was approaching the Railway Crossing the police ordered a lathi charge and dispersed the procession.

FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE

A large crowd of spectators who had lined the Kennedy Bridge also came in for severe beating at the hands of the police and several persons to scape from the lathis jumped down the bridge and in doing so some of them got severely injured. One of them is lying in the Free Emergency Hospital.

C.I.D. SUB-INSPECTOR MOBBED

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. on his way back to the Gamdevi Police Station from Chowpatty had to fire two revolver shots at a hostile crowd that followed him and pelted stones at him near the Cecil Restaurant.

TRI-COLOUR ON POLICE CHOWKY

Earlier in the day the Police Chauki on the Girgaum Road near Kandevadi was seen flying a national tri-colour. A police sepoy who tried to remove it was jeered at and hooted by a crowd of demonstrators who were dispersed later on by a lathi charge. It is understood that the telephone connection of the Chauki was also cut off by the crowd and the police officer who appeared on the scene had to phone for further help from a neighbouring building.

Bon fires were again lit on the Girgaum Back Road from time to time. The police and the Ambulance men had to keep a vigil till a later hour in the night.

40 INJURED: 12 ARRESTS

As a result of the day's activities over 40 persons received lathi injuries and two bullet injuries and a dozen persons including the three women "War Councillors" were arrested.

CROWDS REAPPEAR

Soon after the police withdrew at about 10 from Girgaum, crowds again gathered near Prarthana Samaj and Sandhurst Road and lighted a series of bonfires all along the tram route.

At times tram-cars were held up as the route was all ablaze with little bonfires. The police repaired to the spot, but the crowd would then change its sphere of activities. Till 12 midnight the game of lighting bonfires and keeping the police busy chasing the crowd went on.

FIRE ENGINES CALLED

Fine engines had to be requisitioned to keep out the fires and prevent the conflagration spreading.

The hooligan element then took into its head to put out the street lights on the Girgaum Back Road, which was enveloped in darkness occasionally relieved by the flickers of stray bonfires of hay and rags lit from time to time.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

At about 12 midnight the officers in charge of police party near Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road, opened fire to disperse the crowd.

Police lorries and vans kept on patrolling the whole of Girgaum area throughout the night. At Prarthana Samaj corner it is reported, that a group of Pressmen who were there to watch the events, were ordered to move on by police—one of the officers whipping out his revolver and pointing it out at them.

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 5)

ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Acute Differences Over Frontier Question

DISCUSSIONS ADJOURNED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31'

The Working Committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference met here this morning. The report on the Frontier situation submitted by Moulvi Shafi Daudi was discussed and it is understood that there were acute differences between this report and that submitted by the Frontier delegation. The discussions stand adjourned till night, and there may be another meeting to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Lady "Dictator" Of Sind Arrested

30 INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE AT SHIKARPUR

Hyderabad Imperial Bank And Post Office Picketed

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 30.

The Hyderabad Congress hut was destroyed by police at midnight and eleven inmates were arrested, but were released in the morning. About 40 students and volunteers were arrested in four days for picketing the Imperial Bank of India.

The Hyderabad Post Office was picketed to-day when four volunteers were arrested.

"FRONTIER DAY."

The "Frontier Day" was celebrated by a procession and a meeting in Hyderabad. The seventh "Dictator" Mr. Maharaj Hiranand, was arrested. While on tour the fourth Sind "Dictator" Shrimati Kamladevi and Prof. Vaswani, who had recently resigned from college, were arrested at Shikarpur at a meeting. A lathi charge took place at the meeting causing injuries to 30 persons.

Six students from Shikarpur Government High School and two from the Larkana School have been rusticated for taking part in the C.D. movement.

Reports of 10 arrests including students from Jacobabad, Shikarpur and from several other places have been received.

Total number of arrests in Hyderabad is 66 and in the whole of Sind it is 375.

STOP PRESS

MORE HOOLIGANISM.

MONDAY, 1-50 A.M.

After the firing at a crowd at Vanita Vishram the police withdrew from the locality but again at 1-30 a party of 50 hooligans started lighting bonfires. And when they came near the Chowki at the corner of Prarthana Samaj they asked the policeman on duty to get out with a view to set fire to the wooden structure. They also smashed some more street lanterns but meanwhile a party of policemen came on the spot and the hooligans took to their heels.

Severe Fighting Between Chinese & Japanese Troops

OVER 500 CASUALITIES

BRITISH DESTROYERS ORDERED TO CHINESE WATERS

Seat Of Nanking Govt. Transferred To Lovang

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Tokio.—Three thousand troops under Tingchao, Commander of Chinese Eastern Railway Guards, bombarded and then bayonet-charged the Japanese forces at Shuang-cheng-pu station, near Harbin this morning.

After several hours' fighting the Chinese were repulsed leaving 400 dead while 21 Japanese were killed and 38 wounded.

"CHINA MUST WITHDRAW."

Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Foreign Minister, says that unless the Chinese stop reinforcements or withdraw to a safe distance from Shanghai, not only the Japanese marines but the International Settlement will be exposed to very grave danger. He urges that British, French and American Governments should persuade China to withdraw.

SEAT OF NANKING GOVT. TRANSFERRED.

The seat of the National Government of Nanking has been transferred temporarily to Loyang, the capital of North Honan Province.

The Municipal Council of Shanghai has enforced curfew order in the International Settlement between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. from Monday. Earlier fears of famine are discounted in the reports of the Emergency Committees who state that meat supplies are guaranteed and there is enough rice to supply the Chinese in Settlement for a fortnight.—Reuter.

SHORTAGE OF MEAT AND VEGETABLES IN SHANGHAI

Over 1000 Houses Burnt In Chapei

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Shanghai.—Over a million sterling damage has been caused in Chapei by fires which have destroyed over a thousand houses and numerous factories and warehouses.

It is estimated that at least half a million lower classes have been rendered idle by closing of cotton mills, silk-mills, banks and shops. About a dozen persons in the International Settlement have been wounded by stray bullets but hitherto there have been no British civilian casualties in the Settlement.

The newest anxiety is felt that only for three days meat supply remains and vegetables will similarly be scarce and prospects of obtaining supplies are remote.—Reuter.

Geremany Watching Anxiously

Berlin.—Probably nowhere in Europe is the situation in China being more anxiously watched than in Germany, especially on account of the fear that Russia may become involved. There is an uneasy feeling that the situation hold potentiality of catastrophic developments which must be averted at all costs.

Government intends to maintain a completely neutral attitude in the hope that the League may yet be able to prevent the conflagration from spreading. Newspapers opine that whatever provocation China has received it will be a tactical mistake for her to take upon herself the odium for declaring war.—Reuter.

DESTROYERS ORDERED TO SINGAPORE FROM BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

"Four Destroyers "Witch", "Wren," "Veteran" and "Witched" which left England on 2nd January to relieve at Colombo, four destroyers of the Eight Flotilla returning from China arrived in Bombay this morning and received sudden orders to proceed to Singapore.

It is believed that owing to the troubles in China, the four destroyers that were to be relieved are remaining at Singapore until the four new destroyers arrive. It is not impossible that all eight destroyers may proceed to Shanghai.—A.P.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A Foreign Office communique states that the British Ambassador at Tokio informed the Japanese Foreign Minister on 30th January that he had been instructed to draw attention to the dangers to which lives and interests of British subjects were exposed by the recent Japanese action in Shanghai and protest against the use of the International Settlement as a base for attack. He also requested the Japanese Government to use every endeavour to restore normality as early as possible. The Japanese Foreign Minister gave an assurance that everything possible would be done not to endanger British lives and property and the International Settlement would not be used as a base for attack.

The British Government informed the United States Government of the instructions sent to the British Ambassador at Tokio, and invited them to make a similar representation. It is understood from press messages that the United States Government have taken similar action.—Reuter.

A Joint Protest

New York.—The United States Asiatic fleet has been ordered to stand by, in case necessity arises to evacuate and protect the Americans in China.

The United States and Britain are making a protest against the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

EXCITEMENT IN FOREIGN SETTLEMENT

New York.—An associated press despatch from Shanghai says that the principal residential section of the Foreign Settlement is very

(Continued on page 7.)

"CHRONICLE" SWADESHI COMPETITION

Rs. 1,800 IN PRIZES

(See Page 9)

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A 4329

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A M

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A 4291.

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Public Notices.

RE: THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 23rd day of February, 1932, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, the Liquidators of the said Company, at their Office, situate at Morarbhai Building, 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned, are either in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1932.

KAIKHOSRU N. CHANDABHOY,
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The Chairman does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th January, 1932.
4323

H. E. H. THE NIZAM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

With effect from TUESDAY, the 1st of March, 1932, the Grand Trunk Express Trains over this Railway will cover the journey half an hour earlier in each direction due to the removal of stoppages at some stations on the Dornakal-Bezwada Section. Passengers from Hyderabad BG. and Secunderabad to Calcutta will find better and convenient connection with the Bombay to Calcutta Mail at Nagpur. This service is shortest, quickest and cheapest between the North and the South.

Watch for the timings to follow.

(By Order),
D. B. TREVOR,
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Chief Commercial Manager's Office,
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4334

Public Notices.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the Construction of Buildings at Ghodbunder Road, Kandivli. Particulars and Forms of Tender (Cost Rs. 4 each) to be obtained from Messrs. HATE & MASTER, 54, Meadows Street, Closing Date 13th, February, 1932.
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MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

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Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Wadi Bunder Yard near Hongkong Bridge, Wadi Bunder Road and also at Railway Yard, Mazagaon behind the Office of the G.I.P. Rly. Principal Medical and Health Officer, Junction of Parel Road (Byculla) and Nesbit Road Bridge, the abovementioned goods.

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Ltd. near Shiv Station, 144 Dharavi.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Miho Maru	4407	17 Jan.	4 Feb.
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@9 Feb.
xTango ,,	6893	30 Jan.	13 ,,
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb.
Genoa ,,	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 Feb.	2 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	29 Feb.	14 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	3 Feb.	20 Feb.
Terukuni Maru	12000	16 Feb.	3 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	24 Feb.	1 Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22000	8 Mar.	15 Mar.

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LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 30.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt.—Mar|Apl sellers 14|10-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—May|Aug. sellers 15|10-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 30.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb., Spot 3 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 30.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes:—Jan|Feb. sellers 25/-.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes.—Jan|Feb. sellers 26|.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—Jan|Feb. sellers 26|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—Normal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 30.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 2.—C. & F. Calcutta.—Jan|Mar per cwt. 8|10-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. 8|11.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. 8|11.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Jan. 30.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1|8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 30.

	To-day's Closing.
March	6.70
May	6.88
July	7.25
October	7.25
December	7.43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 30.

	To-day's Closing.
January	
March	6.70
May	6.86
Middling Spot	6.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	To-day's Closing.
March	7.18
May	7.36
July	7.54
October	7.78
November	7.85
December	7.94
January	7.94
Spot	7.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	To-day's Opening	To-day's Closing
January, 1932	5.23	
February 1932		5.26
March 1932	5.22	5.22
April 1932		5.20
May 1932	5.19	5.19
June 1932		5.19
July 1932	5.18	5.19
August 1932		5.20
September 1932		5.20
October 1932	5.21	5.21
November 1932		5.23
December 1932		5.27
January 1933		5.27
Middling Spot		5.57

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	To-day's Closing.
Broach Fully Good	5.56
Broach Fine	5.68
Broach Superfine	5.80
Oomra Good	5.28
Oomra Fully Good	5.36
Oomra Fine	5.83
Bengal Good	5.03
Bengal Fully Good	5.13
Bengal Fine	5.23
Scinde Fully Good	5.13
Scinde Fine	5.23
Scinde Superfine	5.33

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Jan. 30.
Demand Bills 3.45

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 30.
Market is quiet.
Spot ..... 19-5|16
Forward ..... 19-1|4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 30.
Gold, Fine, per oz. £5-19-7.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 30.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3|8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7|8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
T T London on Berlin 14.01.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.59
T T London on Brussels 24.78.
T T London on Madrid, 42.09
T T London on Milna, 69.09.
T T London on Berne, 17.71.
T T London on Paris 87.84.
T T London on Prague 116.75.
T T London on New York 3.45-5|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 30.
Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton.—No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. Jan|Feb. sellers £12-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent).—Jan|Feb. sellers £12.

LINSEED.
London, Jan. 30.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—Jan|Feb. sellers £11-5.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton.—Jan|Feb. sellers £8-11-3.
Linseed, Bombay, London, ton.—Jan|Feb. sellers £12.

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Trade And Finance

SHARP RISE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Money Market Steady With Call Rate 6½ Per Cent.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Money market ruled fully steady with call funds placed between 6 and 6 1/2 per cent. The demand is largely in connection with export of gold, movements of merchandise being still small. Treasury Bill maturities amounted to Rs. 534.50 lacs and renewals to Rs. 428.25 lacs. The trade demand as per the Imperial Bank's statement shows a rise of Rs. 67.66 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one to two months 5 1/2 per cent. three months 5 1/2 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 22nd January 1932 shows a small increase of 5.14 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 9,59,63,000 as compared with Rs. 10.65 crores at this time last year. It may be pointed out that the cash balance of the Bank has remained in this neighbourhood for several months. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 12.96, a decrease of 0.14 per cent under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 19.92 lakhs and Rs. 14.80 lakhs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 47.79 lakhs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 206.13 lakhs to Rs. 9.61 crores, but Government have borrowed Rs. 2½ crores for Ways and Means from the Imperial Bank making a total borrowing of Rs. 5½ crores. Other deposits have decreased by Rs. 80.57 lakhs to Rs. 61.02 crores. The Bank's borrowings from the Government against Inland bills remain unchanged at Rs. 2½ crores. The Bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged securities were firmer following a sharp rise in the value of India stocks in London. There was a notable improvement in 3½ per cent Indian Sterling loan to £50/ and in the local market this issue was quoted at Rs. 54/4. There was a fair enquiry for investment in short-term bonds, but the volume of business transacted was not large. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan improved to Rs. 92-2. 1933 and 1935 loans kept steady at Rs. 97-12 and Rs. 90-12. 1939/44 Loan closed at Rs. 79-12. 6 per cent Bonds are quoted at Rs. 99/14 and 1933/36 loan at Rs. 95/8 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan kept unchanged at Rs. 101/2. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan rose further to Rs. 61/8 and 1934/37 loan to Rs. 83/8. 4½ per cent 1955/60 Loan gained about 8 annas to Rs. 69/4 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 92/4.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 22nd instant shows a decrease of Rs. 115.80 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 179.97 crores. Silver coin is further decreased by Rs. 141.74 lakhs to Rs. 110.92 crores, while silver bullion is up by Rs. 26.17 lakhs to Rs. 7.23 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 4.76 crores. Securities in India have decreased by a small amount of Rs. 0.23 lakhs to Rs. 54.52 crores, while the Internal bills remain unchanged at Rs. 2½ crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.31 as against 68.51 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very steady particularly after the announcement by Government that only 21 per cent was allotted at 1s. 6-3/32d to tenderers. The rate for ready T. T. improved to 1s. 6-3/32 for sellers and 1s. 6-5/32d for buyers. Export of gold, largely in Calcutta and Madras account, is responsible for this strength, although no doubt some merchandise export bills were also placed, but their volume was comparatively small. It is reported that in future tenders for sterling will be received at Rangoon also and it is indeed a move in the right direction. The following are the forward rates:—Up to 15th February 1/6-3/32: 16th February to 15th March 1/6 1/16; 16th March to 15th April 1/6-1/32 and 15th to 30th April 1/6.

A press communique of the 26th instant states that £998,000 were purchased during the week ending 23rd January and the total remittances to the Home Treasury up to that date amounted to £47,803,804, of which £14,047,804 represented sales of sterling.

Another communique of the 27th instant states that on Wednesday the 27th January 1932, tenders for £4,765,000 at 1s. 6-3/32 were received and allotted approximately 21 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,0000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 3rd February 1932, on the same conditions as previously announced.

The dollar sterling quotation after receding from dol. 3. dol. 3.43 3/4 improved and at dol. 3.46-5/8.

francs appreciated to 87 early in the week but closed at 87.93. The Belga and the Italian lira remained unchanged at 25.00 and 69.00 respectively.

GOLD.

Business continued restricted in the gold market, particularly for forward deliveries. A fair amount of ready gold, however, is reported to have changed hands between Rs. 29 and Rs. 29-4 per tola. Last week's shipment as per the Daily Trade Return aggregates Rs. 131.81 lakhs. The price of gold in London after improving to 120s. 9d. on Monday declined and closed 119s. 3d. The rate for sovereigns kept steady, being Rs. 18-9 both for ready and delivery 20th February. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-4 and Rs. 28-15 for ready and 25th January settlement and Rs. 29-6 and Rs. 29-1 for 23rd February settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The daily offtake is still poor at 2000 to 3000 tolas with stocks amounting to about 7 lakhs tolas. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 100,074 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market remained devoid of interest with a limited turnover. Business was largely in carry-overs owing to approach of settlement. The price of ready fluctuated between Rs. 58-14 and Rs. 57-8 per 100 tolas. The Shanghai tael was steadier this week due to disturbing news from that quarter. The daily offtake is still very poor being 15 bars, while stocks were top heavy at 11,000 bars. Further small shipments have been made from Bombay to London by this week's mail. The Shanghai tael fluctuated between 1s. 10-7/8d. and 1s. 10-1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19½d. and 19-1/8d. for ready and 19-11/16d. and 19-5/16. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-14 and Rs. 57-8 for ready, Rs. 58-14 and Rs. 57-12 for 28th January settlement and Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58-5 forh 26th February settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,187 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

After a laspse of nearly a fortnight, forward business was transacted on Wednesday in the share market. Prices were somewhat better, business being largely confined to carry-overs owing to approach of settlement. The following were the closing quotations of some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 635; Century Rs. 192/8 Central India Rs. 258/12; Crescent Rs. 43/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 278/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 305xd; Kohinoor Rs. 100/10; New Great Rs. 111/4; Pearl Rs. 148/12; Simplex Rs. 40 and Swadeshi Rs. 192/8.

The miscellaneous section was also somewhat better in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 21-14 and Defds. at Rs. 280. Tata Hydros were placed at Rs. 113/7 and Tata Powers at Rs. 408/12. Andhra Valleys gained about 15 points to Rs. 660. Bombay Burmahs kept steady at Rs. 318/12xd and Bombay Trams at Rs. 102/8. Bombay Steams are quoted at Rs. 160. Bundi Cements were almost unaltered at last closing of Rs. 12-8 and Indian Cements at Rs. 140. Katni Ordys. improved slightly to Rs. 131/4 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 503/12. Railway shares showed little improvement, the closing quotation of Ahmr. Prantij being Rs. 677/8 and of Tapti Valleys Rs. 567/8.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 858-12 and Contr[illegible]tories at Rs. 211/4. Bank of [illegible]dia shares closed at Rs. 72/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Our Sugar market ruled quiet during the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review. The highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/[illegible]2/3 and Rs. 15/11/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/14/3 and Rs. 5/[illegible]3/6 for January and Rs. 5/14/[illegible] and Rs. 5/13/6 for Feb. and Feb.-March shipments; Rs. 15/11 and Rs. 15/10/6 for Russian Ready and Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/9/6 for Continental Ready Sugar, Dec[illegible]ember Continental and Rs. 5/14/3 and Rs. 5/12/3 for R[illegible]11 and Rs. 15/10 for British [illegible]efined Ready Sugar and Rs. 5/14 and Rs. 5/12/6 for December shipment of British Refined Ready Sugar. It is reported that the prominent European Importer sold about 6000 tons of Java White April/June shipment at about Rs. 5/15 to several dealers. The same house is reported to have repurchased about 1,200 tons Java White January shipment in settlement on the basis of Rs. 5/13/9. It is also reported that another European House sold 1400 tons Continental Beet Sugar at about Rs. 5/12/6, the same sugar which they recently repurchased from the dealers on the basis of Rs. 5/10/6. Another well-known European House is reported to have sold about 500 tons Java White January Shipment to arrive per S.S. Tasmania Maru at Rs. 5/13/9 to Rs. 5/14.

Foreign Markets:—New York shows a decline of 7 to 8 points in Forward and 3 points in Spot. London Raws also show a decline of about 1 to 1-1/4d. Java crop 1932 is estimated at about 2,500,000 tons. It is reported that V.J.P in Java have lowered their selling quantities to 5,000 tons against their previous limits of 10,000 tons and further reported that they have sold 45000 tons Java White Sugar at Fl. 6-3/8 per 100 Kilos to a prominent European importer.

Arrivals:—S.S. Warfield arrived during the week with a cargo of about 11000 bags of British Refined Sugar. S.S. Nawab and S.S. Tasmania Maru with Javas and a chartered steamer of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus with Continental Beet Sugar are expected to arrive before the 10th February with about 36000, 40,000 and 13,000 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are the latest quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/11/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 5/14/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 5/136 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Shipment December Rs. 5/14 per cwt. F.B.H.

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 5/13/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Russian Beet:—
Ready Rs. 15/10/9 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Receipts for week ending Jan. 28.

	1932	1931.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	17969	5206
Comras	41609	113716
Dholleras	10764	7042
Broach	12	1025
Southerns	1296	632
Persians	66	26
Americans		
Egyptians	2440	11533
E. Africans	1620	
Other sorts		5
Total	75776	139185

Exports for week ending Jan. 28.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1051
Continent	3700
China	2392
Japan	13956
Coast Ports	100
Total	21199

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.—

Europe	660
China, Japan and Coast Ports	37007
Total	37667

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th Jan.

	1931-32	1930-31
	603068	1369604

Exports from 1st Sept. to 28th Jan.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	8972	[illegible]8947
Continent	685[illegible]	194726
China	[illegible]1778	183776
Japan	230138	572586
Coast Ports	18448	7452
U. S. A.	25	143
Total	447870	957630

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 28th Jan. 1932 68,978

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 28th Jan. 1932 222,129

Same period last year 274,178

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th Jan. 1932 440,327

Same time last year 811,337

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932 90,027

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 28th Jan. 1932 48,857

American cotton at Sea for India 30,860

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COTTON

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING DOLLAR CROSS RATE:—The Sterling Dollar Cross Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations, together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives daily cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

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LONDON BULLION MARKET.

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following statement.):—

LONDON, January 13.
GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to 120,749,775 on the 6th instant as compared with £120,746,477 on the previous Wednesday.

Offerings of gold in the open market have been disposed of as usual for shipment to the Continent.

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which arrived last week carried the largest shipment yet received from India, amounting to about £3,500,000. The latest sailing advised is that of the s.s. "Mantua" which left Bombay on Saturday last, bearing about £1,300,000.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
January 7th 1932 ..	121s. 8d.	13s. 11.6d.
January 8th 1932 ..	120s. 4d.	14s. 1. 4d.
January 9th 1932 ..	120s. 11d.	14s. 0 .6d.
January 11th 1932 ..	121s. 11d.	13s. 11.2d.
January 12th 1932 ..	120s. 11d.	14s. 0 .6d.
January 13th 1932 ..	120s. 9d.	14s. 0 9d.
Average ..	121s. 1.8d.	14s. 0.3d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
British India	£3,791,426	France	£4,561,724
British South Africa	£1,551,310	U.S.A.	[illegible]
Australia	193,360	Sweden	31,650
Netherlands	97,400	Netherlands	32,136
New Zealand	30,000	Czechoslovakia	12,330
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	20,963	Belgium	15,000
Iraq	14,893	Germany	3,230
Other countries	4,966	Other countries	1,023
Total	£5,705,318	Total	£5,334,110

The Transvaal gold output for the month of December last was 877,178 fine ounces which compares with 855,102 fine ounces for the preceding month and with 867,202 fine ounces for December 930.

SILVER.

Heavy selling orders from America and China, mostly, however, limited as to price were received at the beginning of the week and with only Continental demand and some little bear covering to offset them led to a fall of 3/8d., 19.13/16d. being quoted for both deliveries on the 7th instant. At this point, however, sellers showed themselves hesitant and operators in general being inclined to hold off, during the remainder of the week activity has been comparatively small and fluctuations unimportant.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 4th instant to mid-day on the 11th instant:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
U.S.A.	£88,861	Belgium	£102,920
Aden and Dependencies	6,545	Portugal	12,970
Other countries	9,009	Other countries	18,020
Total	£104,415	Total	£163,910

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery	2 months' Delivery.
January 7th ..	19.13/16d.	19.13/16d.
January 8th ..	19.15/16d.	19.15/16d.
January 9th ..	19.7/8d.	19.15/16d.
January 11th ..	20d.	20d.
January 12th ..	19.15/16d.	20d.
January 13th ..	19.13/16d.	19.7/8d.
Average ..	19.896d.	19.927d.

IN NEW YORK.

(Cents per fine ounce .999)

January 6th	29.7/8
January 7th	30
January 8th	30.3/8
January 9th	30.1/8
January 11th	30.1/8
January 12th	30.1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 7th to the 13th was dollars 3.43 and the lowest dollars 3.35.

PRECEDENTS POOR GUIDES IN COTTON

Higher Prices In The Long Run

WATCH WORLD POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., Newton with Indian, the excellent York, in their Weekly Report issued on December 30, state as under:—

Throughout the period under review trading largely consisted of evening-up operations in December and January contracts, speculative longs liquidating, and spot houses readily absorbing the offerings. The small number of January notices that have so far been issued, and the promptitude with which they were stopped emphasized the attractive level at which New York contracts are priced relative to southern spot quotations, and exerted a favourable influence on sentiment. Another factor accounting for the strength recently shown by the market has been the development of a persistent demand for the forward deliveries attributed to the Far East.

EXPORTS.

According to New York Cotton Exchange statistics, exports of American cotton to the Orient from August 1st to December 24th inclusive amounted to 1,610,000 bales against 656,000 for the corresponding period of 1930. Of the increase of 954,000 bales, Japan accounted for 485,000, China for 427,000 and India for 42,000. These figures reflect the foresight of Japanese importers in making heavy purchases before the yen began to depreciate, the very favourable parity of American cotton spinning value of this season's domestic production, sharp decreases in the cotton crops of India and China, and the improvement which has taken place in Chinese exchange.

Exports to England and the Continent are much smaller than at this time last year, due principally to unfavourable economic conditions. In view of the powerful efforts which are now being made to ameliorate these conditions, it is possible that, before the end of the season, European spinners may be in a position to replenish their generally depleted stocks of American cotton and that by next July their takings may compare very favourably with those of 1930-31.

FUTURE COURSE OF PRICES.

Concerning the future course of prices, world political, financial and industrial developments will exert an important influence, but the outstanding market factor will, undoubtedly, be the attitude of the South, both with regard to the huge amount of cotton which is being held there, and to the area which will be planted to cotton. Never before has there been such a holding movement as that which is now taking place. Traders who mistakenly looked for holders to begin selling before Christmas are now anticipating that, with the approach of planting time, a considerable amount of cotton will be offered for sale in order to provide for funds with which to finance the next crop, thus bringing about the usual January recession. They may be correct in their views, but in seasons like this precedents are likely to be poor guides, and taking into consideration current low levels, the tenacity so far shown by holders, and the endeavours which will unquestionably be made to produce the next crop as cheaply as possible, we shall be surprised if the spot markets come under any pronounced pressure in the near future.

Acreage prospects are unusually obscure. Attempts to influence the cotton producing States to enact uniform acreage restriction legislation are apparently doomed to failure, and the possibility exists that the Texas curtailment law will either be repealed or found to be unconstitutional. However, a sharp decrease is logically to be expected from the fact that relatively few farmers can profitably grow cotton to sell at present prices, while many who are holding some of this year's production as an investment will have a strong personal urge to cut down their acreage and so help to bring about an advance.

The outlook is sufficiently uncertain to suggest the advisability of adopting a cautious trading policy. We look for higher prices in the long run, and would maintain a conservative long position with the idea of reducing commitments on advances and of adding to them in easy markets.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Estimates To Be Reduced

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Fluctuations during the week have been negligible the high for March in New York was 6.74 whilst the low was 6.62. About two years ago the American Government tried to stablize prices when the market was about 10 Cents above to-day's level. Fluctuations during the last fortnight suggest that they have at last succeeded in their object.

The second last Ginning Report for the season was published on Saturday when it was announced that total ginnings for the season till 15th January amounted to 15,992,000 bales. It looks as if the final ginnings for the season are unlikely to exceed 16½ millions which appears, to be the general expectation.

Trade reports from several countries are slightly better and the consumption of American cotton is expanding steadily chiefly owing to the shortage of other countries cotton crops. Weekly figures of exports from American and takings by Spinners continue to show increasing gains over the corresponding figures for last season. The supply in America, however, is still very large and price recovery is likely to be slow. There is undoubtedly a much more optimistic feeling and we continue to advise purchases.

The Bombay market has also moved within a very narrow range and our hedge contract prices are about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than a week ago. Trading has again been interfered with owing to difference in political outlook, but a fair amount of trading has been done every day.

We are inclined to think we shall have to reduce further our estimate of the Indian crop. Cotton Press returns now coming to hand are demonstrating how short the Indian Crop is, particularly in the Oomra districts. In the returns for the week ending 8th January in the Central Provinces the total pressing for the season to date was only 22,038 bales. Last season the figures for that one week were 31,631 bales. Crop reports from the South are not so favourable; the estimate for our Western crop has recently been reduced by 50,000 bales.

Exporters continue to report an absence of demand but local Mills are finding more demand for cloth at improving prices.

In spite of the high parity of Indian cotton we must continue to advise purchases, as owing to the very small crop in India we cannot foresee any accumulation of stocks.

Late Rani Champavati

At a meeting of the officers, clerks and operatives of The Pralhad Mills, Ltd., Bombay, held on 26th instant to express their condolence and pay homage to the late Rani Champavati Partapgirji Narsingirji, resolutions were passed offering their homage to the late Rani Saheba, and tendering their heart-felt condolence to Raja Saheb Partapgirji in his sad bereavement.

League Football

LONDON, January 28.

The following are results of the matches played in the Third division southern section of the League to-day:—

Northampton 2 Reading 4
Queen's Park Rangers 2 Crystal Palace 2
Coventry 0 Brentford 1.

—Reuter's Special.

"BOTH HANDS HANDCUFFED"

"Yashpal's Complaint To Magistrate

CASE AGAINST IRISH WOMAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, January 29.

Savitri Debi alias Mrs. Jafarali Saharanpur an Irish woman arrested along with Yashpal believed to be a revolutionary suspect will be tried to-morrow on a charge of harbouring an absconder and alleged unlicensed possession of arms. She has expressed her wish to engage Muhammad Husain, Bar.-at-Law to defend her.

Hearing in cases against "Yashpal" has begun already. The accused is a fair, slim youngman of about 25. He was brought to the jail Court, both hands handcuffed, and the Magistrate rejected the accused's request to have only one hand handcuffed.

The accused also complained to the Magistrate that he had practically been starving in jail, as inferior class food did not suit him, adding that the mere fact that he was arrested with a European Lady proved that he was accustomed to take food in European style.

The Magistrate informed him that he would recommend to the District Magistrate to give him "B" class food.

Pandit Laliprasad Zushi, Advocate, has received a wire from he mother of the accused to leave Allahabad within twelve hours.

ARREST OF YASHPAL.

Police Story In Court

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Yashpal, who was arrested here on the 23rd, was put up for trial to-day before the City Magistrate on two charges of attempted murder and being in possession of arms unlawfully. Mr. D. Pilditch, of the C.I.D., the first witness examined, deposed that on receiving certain information he went to a house in Hewett Road with Mr. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police and a police party. They divided themselves into two parties. Arriving at the house, the witness knocked at the door which was opened by a lady. Witness told her that they had come to make a search. She seemed surprised. Witness passed on to the open roof and notice a white figure which he challenged. The figure replied with a shot. Witness fired in return and moved forward and got up the parapet. As the witness was looking over the fencing the figure fired once more. Witness returned fire with two shots and waited. The figure came forward in the direction of witness and fired a third shot, witness replying with two more. Immediately after the figure threw a revolver into the courtyard shouted that he was unarmed and put up his hands, when he was secured.

Other witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.—A.P.

LATHI CHARGE ON ALLAHABAD CROWD

Several Injured In "Peshawar Day" Procession

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Reports have been received of forcible dispersal of an assembly of villagers this afternoon in Hamumanganj, Allahabad district. The police and Magistrates reached the village on receiving information of a large meeting in connection with the "Peshawar Day" and occupied the meeting place. They took also a doctor and the Congress ambulance car which is in Government possession since the seizure of the Swaraj Bhawan.

A meeting was held at some distance and the police arrested Sjt. Mohanlal Gautama and another while they were addressing the meeting.

When they withdrew, they were followed, it is said, by a crowd and as the latter appeared to officials to be turbulent they were dispersed by a "mild" lathi charge polo sticks being used. It is said, several people received injuries which are not believed by officials to be serious.

"PESHAWAR DAY".

"Peshawar Day" was celebrated here by a hartal and a procession An attempt was made to take the procession towards Purshottamdas Park within the banned zone but it was held up under the railway viaduct. The processionists who wore to-day red badges were dispersed. One man was arrested.

Later a group of persons attempted to enter the park, but were stopped by the police guarding it.

The father-in-law of Mrs. Purnima Banerji who was arrested on Wednesday was warned today that if his car was found used for boycott and anti-British campaign, it would be locked up by the police.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN DESTROYERS FOR SHANGHAI

China To Resist To Utmost Japanese Advance

LONDON, January 29.

Shanghai.—Intermittent bombing by five Japanese aeroplanes and fire raging in the Chinese district since four o'clock this morning heralded the red dawn in Chapei. Meantime the Japanese troops landed across the river on Chinese territory of Pootung in order to protect Japanese mills. A further dozen Japanese destroyers are reported to have passed the Yangtze estuary.

It is officially announced that Japanese casualties hitherto are eight killed and 29 wounded. Chinese casualties are not yet known.

RESISTING TO UTMOST.

Nanking.—It is now evident that China intends to resist to the utmost the Japanese advance. The third division of the National Guards entrained in high spirits for Shanghai after receiving a rousing farewell.

U. S. DESTROYERS FOR SHANGHAI.

New York.—A message from Manila says that four United States' destroyers have left for Shanghai at 8 o'clock.—Reuter.

LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The following students have been declared successful in the various Commercial examinations (Book-keeping, Accountancy and Auditing, Typewriting, Pitman's Shorthand etc.) of London, held at the Lentin's Commercial College during the year 1931:—

Mrs. R H Kapadia, Misses T K Daruwalla; A B Engineer; G J Ghadiali; S C Mehta; K Augusto; E Coats; D Earle; B Jacobs; F Saldhana; M Soloman; M Stebbing, R Vaz, Messrs. B M Karanjia R D Desai, F M Golwalla, S M Parekh; P B Khumbatta; K T Marfatia; H C Ghadiali; H B Karanjia; S B Mistry; R K Tirandaz; K A Bhanderkar; N A Karnick; G G Nerulkar; S B Bapoo; B R Karkal; V L Iyer; B V Sunderac; K J Shah; M G Alurkar; E J Martin; A D'Souza; J D'Souza; P D'Souza; U J Oke; M Said; C C Mobile; S Narretto; J R Homes; F Mathews; S B Adav; J S Luth; A Cecil; Mahoob Alam; Mustak Ahmed.

PRIZES.

The Pitman's Medal, the James Reade's Prize, the Thomas Bourneville's Prize; the Charles Braker's Prize, and the Sidney's Prize have been won by Mr. Bhikaji Meherwanji Karanjia No. 14

IRRIGATORS' CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Abolition Of Rules And Regulations Suggested

POONA, Jan. 22.

The general Secretary, Irrigators' Central Committee (Deccan Canals), Poona writes:—At a meeting of the above Committee resolutions were passed protesting against the non-inclusion of Bagayatdars in the Deccan canals Financial Improvement Committee appointed by Government, as it thought that the inclusion of Bagayatdars was necessary for scrutinizing from practical point of view, the evidence submitted to the Committee by the Irrigation Officers and suggested that the Officers' evidence might be published and the views of prominent Bagayatdars be ascertained by the Committee before submitting its report to Government. It was of opinion that the general rules and regulations enforced by the Irrigation Department, special rules under block-system and Bund Rules were source of annoyance, delay and consequent loss to the cultivators as they entered into minute detail and interfere with the ordinary routine of the cultivators. It also suggested that the Deccan Canals Financial Improvement Committee would recommend their abolition and to limit the control of Irrigation Department over cultivators.

BANGALORE CONVICTIONS

14-Year-Old Boy Whipped And Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

Sjt. S. A. Pillai, first "Dictator", Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and six others were convicted to-day by the First Class Magistrate of the Station and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each. Govindaraj, a boy of 14 years old was sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment. Govindaraj was awarded 8 stripes yesterday but he re-appeared again to-day and sentenced as above stated.

The hearing of the case of Sjt. Govindanandam, ex-Secretary of the Nehru Seva Sangham was adjourned to the 2nd February, 1932.

The Cantonment Police filed their first charge sheet under the Criminal Amendment Act against Sjt. S. Changalroyan, Secretary of the Nehru Seva Sangham. He was produced before the District Magistrate who found him guilty of offences under Section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act and Sec. 117 I.P.C. Accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

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Much of the weakness, anæmic condisions and nerve trouble to which some adults are subject could have been avoided by a regular course of Virol in early childhood. Now is the important time to give Virol whilst the child's constitution is in the making.

Virol is the food which enables the body to create living tissues. The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

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A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
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WHITE LEPROSY

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Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY:
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY: February 2.
Children's Fancy Dress Party, Lady Sykes distributing the prizes, Princess Mary Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY: February 3.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Y.W.C.A. Concert: under the patronage of Sir and Lady Frederick Sykes, Sir C.J. Hall, 9-30 p.m.
THURSDAY: February 4.
Municipal Corporation: Nomination Day for Ward Elections.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Australia per s.s. "....." via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday (2nd Feb.)

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Kesarbai Chubildas and Mrs. Jasodabai Janmayjay hereby thank their relatives and friends for their messages and letters of sympathy on the occasion of the sad and untimely death of Mr. Janmayjay Chubildas, and regret their inability to reply them indlvidually.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS:—Mr. Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy Tyebjee is standing as a candidate in the ensuing Municipal Elections from the "A" Ward. He is already a sitting member of the Corporation and is seeking re-election from the same Ward.

AGARWAL MARRIAGE:—Saturday last witnessed a social function in Bombay when two well-known Agarwal families of Lahore and Bombay were united by marriage. The marriage of Kumari Sushila, the sister of Seth Ramniwas Ramnarain Harnandrai with Kumar Rajendralal, elder son of the Hon. Chief Justice, Sir Shadi Lal, Kt., of Lahore was celebrated at "Anand Bhuwan," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

A PARCEL MISPLACED.—The Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee, Krishna Gally, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, writes:—

Last week a gentleman certain purchases at the Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi Road, and instructed the shop-keeper to deposit the parcel in his motor car. By mistake the parcel was placed in another car. The gentleman in whose car the parcel was deposited is requested to kindly send it to the office of the Market Committee for being forwarded to its purchaser.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Registrar of Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University, writes from Yerandawana, Karve Road, Poona No. 4:—

"The various examinations of the Indian Women's University will begin as follows:—

Entrance and S.Y.A.: 4th April 1932.

F.Y.A. and G.A. 29th March, 1932.

Candidates can appear at the Entrance and S.S.C. Examinations at one and the same time, but separate fees must be paid for each examination. Private candidates are to send their admission forms before the 4th February, 1932, at the latest."

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.—Sjt. V. P. Varde, Honorary Secretary, Provincial Co-operative Institute, and the Chief Accountant, Provincial Co-operative Bank, inaugurated a Co-operative Training Class, arranged by the Dadar Co-operative Insitute on Wednesday last at the Currimbhoy Institute, Parel.

Mr. Varde referred to the Co-operative Movement as a means of improving the moral and material conditions of the poor and middle classes, and thus helping them to lead a life of good citizenship and also of a brotherhood based on equality.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGHA ASHRAM:—The programme of lectures is as under:—

Tuesday (2nd Feb.): Variety Entertainment by the Brothers of C.S.S. Saturday (6th Feb.): "Christian Ethics" II by Bro. Outram Walsh, C.S.S. Tuesday (9th Feb.): "Satyagraha In Medieval India," by Brahamachari Sevananda of Nabadwip. Saturday (13th Feb.): "Satchitananda," by Father Yesudas Martyn, C.S.S. Tuesday (16th Feb.): "Negro Spirituals," by Bro. Hugh, C.S.S. Saturday (20th Feb.): "Prayer." by Mr. H. A. Madge, Poona. Tuesday (23rd Feb.): "A Layman's Views and Beliefs." by Dr. Kabraji. Saturday (27th Feb.): 'Damien the Leper Saint," by Bro. Hugh, C.S.S.

A Variety Entertainment will be given by the Brothers and Friends of the Christa Seva Sangh, on Tuesday (2nd Feb.) at 6 p.m.

ANDHERI COLLEGE AFFILIATED

B. E. In Electrical Engineering

The following motions were also carried in the Senate of the Bombay University on Saturday.

The college of Engineering, Poona, be affiliated for a period of three years for the B. E. degree in electrical engineering. The original proposal asked for permanent affiliation.

ANDHERI COLLEGE AFFILIATED

The Ismail College, Andheri, be affiliated for a period of two years for teaching the Intermediate Science class (group 'A') and B.A. courses in (1) English Honours (2) Sanskrit Pass, (3) Mathematics Pass, (4) History and Economics Honours and (5) Philosophy Pass in addition to the subjects at present taught.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

The syndicate do forthwith proceed to take steps to expedite the scheme for the establishment of the department of chemical technology so as to enable it to attain complete maturity at an early date.

OFFER OF ELECTRIC CLOCK

TThe offer of Sir Kikabhai Premchand and his brother Seth Maneklal Premchand to present an electric clock to the University to take place of the present mechanical clock in the Rajabai Tour be referred back to the Syndicate in order that they might approach the donors with a request to entrust the selection of the clock to the University executive (Syndicate). The prolonged discussion revealed that the Syndicate had resolved, before this offer was received, to entrust the work to the local Swadeshi Electric Clock Mfg. Co. for a sum of Rs. 10,000.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday (12 noon).

INDIAN AMBULANCE AND RED STAR CORPS

The Executive Secretary of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Society writes as follows under date January 30th:

Seven doctors and 75 volunteers of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Corps with Ambulance cars attended from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 10 p.m. on Friday January 29, during the public disturbances, which occurred in connection with the observance of "Peshawar Day" in Bombay.

40 patients were removed to the Congress Free Hospital. Out of them four received serious gunshot wounds, one of whom died later.

15 patients were treated on the spot by the doctors and were sent home, instead of being sent to the hospital, which involves unnecessary waste of time and effort.

ONE DOCTOR IN CHARGE OF EVERY DETACHMENT

It has been decided to send a doctor so far as available in charge of every detachment of the volunteers of the Indian Ambulance and Red Star Corps, who go on public duty during disturbances so that the injured and wounded may receive immediate medical attention.

A COMPLAINT.

It is very regrettable to report that one of our doctors and two volunteers were recipients of lathi charges, in spite of their wearing our Badges on the left arms, as was announced before in the papers. A conference was held at the Police Head Office on the 21st instant on the invitation of the Commissioner of Police and the agreement arrived at was also published. According to the said agreement the Superior Police Officer on duty was to fix the site for an Ambulance Post. Actually, on Friday all the Ambulance cars were parked in a line. The Ambulance volunteers were posted facing the Ambulance cars.

It appears from reports of eye-witnesses that when the police opened fire, the Ambulance volunteers were not given any warning to shift from the site, and were waiting for orders and were not running about. In spite of this, one of the volunteers of the Free Emergency Hospital was hit by a bullet.

The attention of the Police Commissioner is publicly drawn to the 8th item of the agreement between himself and Ambulance Organizers of Bombay, namely (8) "The neutrality of the injured and wounded and of the Ambulance personnel will be recognised, and the police officer on duty will afford them necessary protection and immunity from assault and injury."

In spite of the agreement, one doctor and two volunteers were hit, and one volunteer received gunshot wound.

REQUEST FOR STREET INSTRUCTION.

As our Mission is one of Mercy, it is to be hoped that strict instructions will be issued to all Police officers to afford necessary protection and immunity from assault and injury to all Ambulance Volunteers in the future, as is done in all civilized countries, and an incident like that on Friday prevented.

BONFIRES LIT ALL ALONG GIRGAUM

Sub Inspector Kamat Opens Fire At Hostile Crowd

Several thousand people again assembled on the Chowpatty Sands on Sunday evening to witness a foreign cloth bonfire which was announced by means of "Bhoi Patrikas" to be organised by the "D" Ward Congress Committee.

A large police force, headed by a number of police officers from the Gamdevi Police Station, arrived on the scene much before the appointed hour and posted themselves at strategic points.

POLICT AT SANDHURST BRIDGE AND CHOWPATTY.

Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpatty Road were strongly guarded by the police and all vehicular traffic on the Chowpatty Road was suspended after 5-30 p.m. The presence of the police helped to swell the crowds of demonstrators and by the time the "Dictator" of the "D" Ward entered the "field" accompanied by 2 Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers, their number had reached several thousands.

BONFIRE LIGHTED.

Taking their stand at the usual place of meetings and flag-salutations opposite the Wilson College, the "Dictator" and his two colleagues raised a National Flag and then lighted a bonfire of foreign cloth. A posse of 10 lathi police accompanied by two police officers and Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. went to the spot where the bonfire was lighted and put the three persons who were standing in a line under arrest. The police then extinguished the fire and left the place with the arrested persons.

MORE BONFIRES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

Hardly had the police turned their backs then the crowds again lighted several bonfires along the seashore and indulged in noisy demonstraions. The police watched these scenes but did not interfere with them. The three arrested persons were marched to the police van and removed to the Gamdevi Police Station. The police then withdrew from the scene.

SUB-INSPECTOR KAMAT MOBBED.

Sub-Inspector Kamate of the C.I.D. who was going to the Gamdevi Police Station, accompanied by Rao Bahadur M.N. Desai, C.I.D. Inspector and Sub-Inspector Kirtikar, also of the C.I.D., was followed by an angry crowd of demonstrators. The demonstrators jeered at Mr. Kamat and some of them pelted stones at him. One of the stones hit him on the shoulder while another hit his hand as a result of which his three fingers were injured one of which is suspected to have been fractured. Mr. Kamat had by then reached the junction of Harvey Road and the Hughes Road, and was opposite the Cecil Restaurant. While showers of stones continued, a soda water bottle was hurled at him which struck his right knee and injured him.

OPENS FIRE AT THE CROWD.

Mr. Kamat whipped out his revolver and fired a shot at the crowd which immediately dispersed. In the meanwhile stones were being pelted from another direction and so turning back Mr. Kamat fired another shot. Fortunately, nobody seems to have been injured as a result of these shots. Mr. Kamat then went to the J.J. Hospital where he got his injuries dressed.

A large crowd of demonstrators from Chowpatty formed themselves into a procession and after parading through the Chowpatty Road for some time mended their way into Gamdevi. While passing one of the streets the processionists were held up by the police. The police resorted to a 'lathi' charge and dispersed them. They arrested a volunteer who was leading the procession and carrying a national flag. The arrested man was marched to the Lamington Road Police Station.

'LATHI' CHARGE.

A large number of spectators had lined the Kennedy Bridge and were watching the 'lathi' charges by the police. It is alleged that some of them threw stones at the police as a result of which one constable was hit. This was the signal for a severe 'lathi' charge by the police who rushed at the spectators from both ends of the bridge and gave them severe beating. Taken unawares several of the spectators jumped down from the bridge to escape 'lathi' blows and as a result several of them got severely wounded.

Another section of the crowd who had gone in the direction of Prarthana Samaj and Girgaum Back Road took to lighting bonfires on the road. A posse of police from the Lamington Road Police Station appeared on the scene and guarded the locality. The police occasionally resorted to 'lathi' charges. A posse of armed police were also called out who paraded the locality for some time.

The police withdrew at about 10 p.m. but again the crowd gathered at different corners throughout the night lighting bonfires. The police appeared on the scene again and were kept busy patrolling the streets till after midnight.

At about 12 midnight the police officers had to open two rounds of fire near Vanita Vishram at a crowd engaged in lighting a bonfire. As a result two persons are reported to have been hit by bullets.

Part of Girgaum Back Road was enveloped in darkness as the street lights were put out.

Tram cars were held up for sometime along the Girgaum Road near Prarthana Samaj as the track was a trail of blazing bonfires. The services of the Municipal Fire Brigade had to be requisitioned twice to put out the fires that were out of control of the police to extinguish.

(Arrest of Emergency Council on page 12.)

CITY AMBULANCE CORPS REPORT

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps, was on "Field"-Service, at the Prarthana Samaj, corner from 6-30 p.m. to 9-10 p.m. under the command of Capt. Jal M. Kothavala and Captain Batuk H. Mehta and following is the report of the injured persons:—

Only three persons were treated on the spot, and discharged.

MR. MANIAM ORDERED TO LEAVE BOMBAY

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam who was arrested on January 16 and detained so long in the Byculla House of Correction was taken to Police Commissioner's office on Saturday last and served with two orders. The first order calls upon him to give an undertaking not to take part in Civil Disobedience activities while the second orders him to leave Bombay within 24 hours.

THREE CONGRESS LEADERS RELEASED

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

The following three more persons were released on Saturday from the Byculla House of Correction:—

Sjts. Ramdas Pratap, B. R. Dhurandhar of the "Navat Kal" and Indrajit Thakore.

Orders were served on them asking them to abstain from taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and report themselves to the police daily.

FLAG SALUTATION AT KHAR

Three Persons Arrested

Mr. P. Nair who was released on parole a few days ago was arrested at the Flag Salutation Ceremony at Khar on Sunday. Other arrests include Miss Pandit and Mrs. Koppikar.

FLAG SALUTATION AT PAREL

Three Volunteers Arrested

A flag salutation ceremony was held at Lal maidan on Sunday evening at 6 p.m. Three volunteers with a tricolour flag marched into the maidan cheered by a crowd. As soon as they entered the maidan they were put under arrest by a police officer who was there with a posse of constables and marched them to the police station.

Half an hour later a youth stepped into the maidan with flag but he too was arrested and marched to the police station. At about 7-30 the police retired from the place and all was quiet.

GHATKOPAR "DICTATOR" JAILED FOR 2 YEARS

Police Threat To Shopkeepers

(From A Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, January 29.

Sjt. Dulerai Vanechand Desai, the "Dictator" of Upnagar Chhavni was sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine. To recover the fine his house was raided and goods worth Rs. 1000 were attached and taken away.

Merchants of this place who had observed Hartal had to open their shops under police threats and some had to give in writing not to observe hartals on such occasions in future.

Ghatkopar Lady "Dictator" Arrested And Released

(From Our Correspondent).
GHATKOPAR, Jan. 31.

Under the auspices of the Upnagar Chhavni a Prabhat Feri was taken out this morning under "Dictator" Smt. "Subhadaben Khakhar. A posse of lathi police had taken possession of Gandhi Chowk where the flag salutation was taken place and when the "Dictator" commenced the function, she alongwith Smt. Gamanben were put under arrest and marched to the Police Station followed by a long procession. The procession was stopped at two places by the lathi police.

After detaining there for about an hour the Police allowed them both to go after noting their addresses.

"PESHAWAR DAY" CONVICTIONS AT POONA

Processions And Public Meetings

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, January 30.

A complete hartal was observed in the Poona city yesterday, on account of "Peshawar Day." All the shops in the different localities were closed. Even the Ray market where vegetables and fruits are sold was entirely closed.

PROCESSION.

In the evening a big procession started from the Shivajee Mandir. A batch of about one hundred women formed the procession which marched through the main roads of the city. It ended at Shanwarwada grounds where a meeting was held at about 6 p.m.

A small procession of about 200 people strong was taken out in the Cantonment also.

At the meeting Karandikar presided and proclaimed himself as the "Dictator" of the Maharashtra Congress Committee. When the meeting was over Police Inspector Mills arrested Sjt. Karandikar and took him to Fraskhana.

22 ARRESTS AT NIGHT

After the arrest of Sjt. Karandiker, Sub-Inspectors Mr. D. D. Patil and Mr. Thorat arrested 22 persons at night.

All the accused were placed today before the Cantonment Magistrate Mr. Vyde under the charge of section 17 of C. L. A. Act and sentenced to-day to various terms of imprisonment.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" CONVICTIONS

Messrs. (1) K T Jadhav; (2) Keshav Rao Jedhe; (3) A. V. Kale; (4) S. V. Kelkar; (5) Dr. Palsule; (6) D.U. Devekar; (7) Hardikar; (8) Vasudev Joshi; (9) V. V. Gokhale who were arrested on the "Independence Day" were tried by Mr. Vyde yesterday afternoon.

The court found them guilty under the Section 17 A of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced all to six months' R.I. and fine of Rs. 50 each.

FOR PASTING HANDBILLS.

Messrs. Shanker Ganpat Swami and Sitaram M. Pense, these two volunteers were arrested under Press Act Section 18 for sticking Handbills on the Telegraph Posts. Both were given two months hard labour.

MERCHANT AND HIS FLAG.

Mr. Shanker Rawoot who was arrested on Thursday for not removing the flag and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 was released for someone had paid his fine.

No sooner he returned from court, he again placed a National Flag over his shop. He, therefore, was again taken to Trasshana. Now it is learnt that in the afternoon, he was released.

FLAG SALUTATION AT THANA

Five Persons Released From Jail

(From Our Correspondent).
January. 31.

There was a flag salutation at Thana on Sunday morning seven persons were arrested and marched to the lock-up and after detaining them for over an hour they were all released. The arrested persons included Srimati Savitribai Patankar, four Kumarihas of the Seva Dal and two volunteers.

Five persons arested at Versava under the Emergesncy Ordinance were released to-day from Thana jail and served with the usual notices to report themselves to police and not to take part in Civil Disobedience movement. The released persons are:—Sjts. Jagannath Kamalkar Waghmare, Harischandra Bala Gupte, Gopinath Krishnarao Katarkar, Gondu Ganpat Budhaji Patil and Rajaram Pandurang Dondekar.

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IN AID OF BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Prof. Rao's Demonstrations On Saturday

Pro. L. S. Rao of Mysore well-known for his feat of eaching live snakes will shortly give another demonstration his wonderful feats such as eating glass, nails, wood, drinking nitric acid, and mercury, and eating a live snake on 6th inst at 9 p.m. at Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of the All-India Blind Relief Association under the patronage of Sir Fredric Sykes.

Kathiawar & Indian States Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)
MORVI, January 29.

It is learnt that the princes of Kathiawar are going to put their case very strongly before the Indian States' Inquiry Committee and they are shortly to meet at Rajkot to discuss the federation scheme. It is suggested in political circles about the amalgamation of all Kathiawar States under the name of Kathiawar Princes Chamber and to present a united demand.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Mahi Kantha and the Rewa Kantha Chiefs at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, 31st January.

Lt.-General and Mrs. H.E. ap Rhys Pryce, Brigadier, C.B.D. Strettell and Mr. and Mrs. H.G. Rawlinson arrived at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

Count Apponyi and Count Potocki lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 1. 1932.

FROM THEIR TRUE FRIEND

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has rightly discarded the timorous policy of sitting mum over the reign of repression all over the land and seeking a private interview with the initiator of the policy of repression. He has preferred to address a strongly-worded letter to the Viceroy exposing and condemning that policy. That letter is a full and searching analysis of all the circumstances that suddenly precipitated the present situation, of the blunders after blunders committed by Government for which thousands of people have now to suffer. Referring in detail to the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand and the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy on the other, Panditji points out how earnestly Gandhiji strove for peace and sought an interview with the Viceroy and resought it even after a churlish rebuff; and he comes to the conclusion that "it was not Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress, but your Excellency's Government who forced a conflict." Delving deeper into the facts of the case, the Pandit notes in particular, how Government hustled matters in Bengal, U.P., and the Frontier Province and arrested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan while they were on their way to Bombay to attend the Congress Working Committee's meeting when there was at least some chance of a settlement. He notes too how a settlement was made impossible by the Viceroy's refusal to be interviewed by Gandhiji; and thus the Pandit comes to the following significant conclusion:

> "The pronouncements and actions of the Government culminating in the statement of 4th January clearly indicate that even before the return of Mahatma Gandhi, Government had determined to launch a general attack on the Congress and had coolly executed their plans for it. Herein it seems lies the true explanation of your Excellency's refusal to grant an interview with Mahatma Gandhi."

Having searched out the only true and possible explanation of the manner in which the present crisis was precipitated by Government in spite of Gandhiji's repeated overtures for peace, Pandit Malaviya next surveys the whole situation as it now exists and notes that already about 20,000 Congressmen have been jailed, that hundreds of Congress organisations have been outlawed, and that the number of Congressmen otherwise harassed is incalculable. Nay, so wide and indiscriminate is the scope of the present repression that not only have all Congress institutions been outlawed, but also many organisations of social and educational purposes, which have shown any spirit of patriotism or service, such as National Colleges, anti-Untouchability Associations and others working for the uplift of aboriginals (such as the Bhil Seva Mandal), and hospitals for the relief of those injured in lathi charges as in Peshawar, Karachi and Allahabad." That is not all. He complains about the unscrupulous propaganda in the Anglo-Indian Press. And he says: "Congress leaders are vilified and their aims misrepresented; information is suppressed especially in the communiques from the North-West Frontier Province. There is an attempt to terrorise the people both by the harsh treatment of detenus in the lock-up and by throwing the public into a state of insecurity by prohibitions against the giving of food, accommodation or transport to Congress workers."

What is to be the upshot of all this suffering? Pandit Malaviya has no doubts on this score. He reminds the Viceroy how ten years ago 20,000 people resisted repression till a settlement had to be effected and how in 1930 the number of civil resisters had mounted up to 90,000 before peace had to be made. And as regards the present struggle, the Pandit rightly observes:

> "If the Government will continue their present policy, it may be taken as certain that the number will go even higher than last year. Far from having been crushed, the Civil Disobedience Movement will have been fed and made stronger by reason of the suffering people will undergo. The feelings of the people against the Government will have become even more bitter than they are now. Their determination to obtain full freedom will have become stronger. And there will be no course open to you except to work again for peace..... Equally wrong and futile will be the efforts to kill the Congress. You might as well think of killing the political soul of India."

Finally Pandit Malaviya warns the Viceroy to take heed in time and to "undo the great wrong" he has committed, to release Gandhiji and the other Congressmen and to make peace with the Congress. It remains to be seen whether the Viceroy will heed the warning. It comes from a distinguished public man who has steadily sought to co-operate with Government and whose adherence to Mahatmaji's cause is based on his belief in the high moral principles with which the Mahatma wages the national struggle. It will be a suicidal policy for Britain to refuse to learn from such a warning.

ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE

Mahatma Gandhi in his broadcast speech in London said that he would never attempt the impossible but Sir Samuel Hoare and the Tory back-benchers do not agree with such a principle in life. The Indian public strenuously holds to the opinion that Government policy stampeded the Congress into resuming Civil Disobedience in the hope that the Congress and all that it stands for can be crushed out of existence in the course of a brief fortnight's orgy of repression. For the authors of "resolute rule" there will be much food for thiught in the speech of Sir Chunilal Mehta at the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday. The speech also disposes of the delusion that the mercantile communities are not in sympathy with Mahatmaji's intense desire to secure genuine self-government for India, for, as Sir Chunilal said, Gandhiji is the true representative of this country as he stands for the best interests not only of the poor peasant but of every class and community in the land, the prince, the merchant, the European and all other minorities.

Sir Chunilal has challenged the statement of the Viceroy that the movement against the export of gold is started by interested parties for their own ends and he points out that he knows of several people who have refrained from helping or transacting the business of exporting gold on which they would make good profits. On the other hand, the exports are now being handled mostly by non-Indian agencies who can only be restrained by Government action. The result of the expansion of currency in the circumstances was to create a discount of two or even three per cent. against currency notes in many centres. Sir Chunilal cannot, rightly, concede the claim that the expansion has been within reasonable limits and shows that most of it is inflation which is unjustifiable if we take into consideration the lack of trade demand and the comparatively low level of prices. Forty crores of currency expansion without any corresponding rise in index numbers justifies the complaint that the Government have the knack of doing the wrong thing at all times, contracting when they should not and inflating when they should not. "There is a special responsibility", said Sir Chunilal, "resting on the executive, when it is also the currency authority, that its actions are not liable to attack or even to misapprehension". The Government are working against a deficit budget far larger than anticipated even a few months ago and they are aggravating their financial troubles by attempting the impossible task of crushing the national aspirations of the people. Will the Viceroy see the wisdom of changing this policy and save himself and the nation from the travails and sufferings of a prolonged struggle?

A LETTER FROM LONDON

Jingo "Dogs" Bark But Indian "Caravan" Marches On

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT:)
Fleet Street, London.
January 14, 1932.

Full seven days have passed since Mahatma Gandhi sat behind the prison walls of the Yerawda Jail after hardly a week's stay in Bombay on his return from the Round Table Conference but not a single public meeting has been held in London to protest against the unseemly haste man-against the unseemly haste with which the Government clapped him along with his other colleagues of the Congress Executive into jail. This expresses clearly to what extent the British public mind is awakened to the reality of the Indian situation. In the meanwhile, the Jingo press is daily barking in its columns calling upon the two Governments—Indian and British—to the "necessity" of deporting Gandhi. They are not content with his arrest and incarceration. 'Firm Action' policy will be complete, they say, only if the leader of the non-violent movement who is deliberately misrepresented as the leader of the Bengal revolutionaries is dealt with much more drastically. The Lansbury Group has been, no doubt, busy staging "Opposition" to the Government policy in a manner worthy of the Labour Party which was responsible for carrying out the behest of the Conservatives only a year ago when the then Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, authorised Lord Irwin to issue Ordinances ine after another.

PAPA LANSBURY'S FEEBLE PROTEST.

But, to-day, times have changed and the Labourites deplore the policy of the Conservative Government which is handed over to them by their predecessors. None-the-less, Mr. Lansbury now says: "I very much regret that the Government has put Mr. Gandhi into prison and declared the Congress illegal. It is quite impossible for reasonable people to understand why the Viceroy refused to accept Mr. Gandhi's proposal for an unconditional discussion of Indian affairs. In any case, the fact that the British Government has been obliged to resort to what is much worse than Martial Law in its endeavour to govern India, is the most conclusive condemnation of British policy. In effect, the Viceroy and his advisers are saying to the world after seventy years of active British rule, that the people of India are so dissatisfied that only by the abolition of ordinary law, is it possible to hope that peace and order can be restored. It is, of course, possible that by arresting and imprisoning tens of thousands of people and using the coercive measures a sort of peace and order may be created, but all Europeans will remember the famous saying "Order reigns in Warsaw". People like myself who desire the British and Indian people to become partners and co-operators in an earnest endeavour to bring peace and happiness to the world, cannot help Indians in their struggle except by propaganda and agitation in England. We cannot encourage violence and disorder. Neither can we support martial law and the total abolition of all ordinary law We can only urge every one to follow the advice of Gandhi and refuse in any way to take part in violence and bloodshed. It may take time to convert our Government and to bring about a change in policy, but speaking for myself, I shall continue to do my best to make the situation clear to my countrymen and women and appeal to them to remember that no Empire founded on domination has ever been able to maintain its position."

FAITH IN HIS COUNTRYMEN

Sixteen hundred years ago Rome had to leave Britain and Gaul after centuries of domination and control. To-day, after seventy years of rule in India, it would be better both for Britain and India that Great Britain should allow the teeming millions of India to work out their own salvation. We cannot convince the Indian people that we are in earnest desiring to assist them along the road of co-operative development. We have told the world again and again that we are democrats and believe no people can be governed without the consent of the governed. This is a fine principle, and unless we can secure its observance in India, it is out duty to come away and leave the Indian peoples to work out their own destiny in their own way. It is impossible that the British people will for very long agree to wholesale coercion and the abrogation of ordinary law."

I. L. P. ATTITUDE

Though Lansbury's followers in Parliament may be said to be happy at their Chief's declaration, the members of the Independent Labour Party raise the question "How can we expect India to recognise the sincerity of such gestures when two years ago it was a Labour Government which authorised the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi and 60,000 of his followers." I made a parade of Mr. Lansbury's noble sentiments in the Indian community here. I noticed that the declaration is looked upon as a piece of humbug on the part of those who feel jealosu of the political power of their rivals in British Parliament.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY

The Labour Imperialist Kenworthy, another defeated Labourite at the Poll, now thinks that the "present policy of repression and coercion in India and the arrest of prominent Indian politicians, including Mr. Gandhi together with the renewal of civil disobedience and the boycott of British goods are the result of an unfortunate series of events in which the present leaders of the British Cabinet have a responsibility."

According to Kenworthy, who, when his Party was in power, denounced the Indian nationalists for boycotting the Simon Commission "the official participation of the Labour Party in the Simon Commission despite no Indian representative being appointed to it, was one of the blunders." But Kenworthy seems to have joined the group of Labourites who are recently advocating a crusade against their former leader, MacDonald because wisdom now has dawned on him and makes him say that "there was a lack of clear policy on the part of the Labour Cabinet when the Round Table Conference first assembled".

MR. LASKE'S APPREHENSIONS

Here are a few specimens of the diplomatic tears of sympathy shed by some of the "Socialist" in this country over the the present situation in India which could not be said to be worse than what it was when the "Labour" Government held the reigns at Whitehall Mr. Laski regrets—"Mrs. Gandhi's arrest is a disaster of the first magnitude. The Ordinance he desired to discuss with the Viceroy was undefensive. The mere fact that discussion was refused meant that coercion had been decided upon; and coercion is the highroad to the destruction of any possible chance of success in India for the R. T. Conference. I am convinced that Mr. Gandhi was eager for peace and that, had he been given the opportunity, he would have thrown all his influence on to the side of moderation. The British Government's policy shows no willingness to seek the means of a full and friendly partnership with the Indian people."..Alas, he says all this after a stiff-fest silence over the doings of his own colleagues when in power! For Mr. Morgan Jones, one of the Labour survivors in Parliament: "The position in India goes from bad to worse. The Conference method is clearly abandoned. That of the coercion takes its place. Will this succeed? Can force triumph quickly where reason moved falteringly? Temporarily it may do so! But in the long run? The American Colonies, South Africa, Ireland—all gave a plain negative to this age long question. Will India provide a different answer?"

But the Indian national struggle will continue, whatever the obstacles. Some people here do realise this and are genuinely perturbed. They are, however, a minority.

Notes of the Day

No Censorship!

Of the many assertions, contrary to actual facts, that Sir Samuel Hoare arrogated to himself the freedom to indulge in, during his broad-cast stock-taking, there was also one relating to censorship on communications from India. He blandly claimed that there were no restrictions in operation. We wonder how he forgot all about the Frontier. Then there is a Ceylon paper that has made certain disclosures regarding the control on news from India. And is Sir Samuel quite sure in his own mind that no foreign correspondent in India has had any of his despatches censored or rejected at the source? Finally, we understand from a press report that a certain M.P. is going to raise in Parliament the question of a cable sent to him by Mira Ben, but which he did not receive. Indeed even a copy of the cable despatched by Mail was delayed by the Postal authorities. Yet, the news from India, is, the whole world has been assured, quite free to travel.

An Important Admission.

The Daily Telegraph of London is a die-hard journal. Excessive love for Indians, their national aspirations and the Indian National Congress is not among its weak points. The following extract from a despatch dated January 15, from its Bombay correspondent is, therefore, not without special importance. It relates to a conversation with "Police-Commissioner, Wilson" of Bombay—

> "Mr. Wilson added that the character of the rioters had completely changed lately. Lacking leaders, who are now mostly in gaol, they are mainly of the hooligan type who are out to make mischief in any city. Instead of standing up to the police they throw a few stones and then bolt. 'They are more difficult to catch than flies,' said Mr. Wilson."

Those who do not lack the courage of dishonest interpretations of "mob-violence" will do worse than bear in mind Police Commissioner Mr. Wilson's admission and its implications.

The Testimonial.

The Viceroy has released for publication some more certificates from Princes "wholeheartedly approving" Government's policy. However painful it may be to contemplate these certificates from Indian Princes and some other Indians, there is nothing surprising about the issue of the certificates and the forces working behind them. The surprise is rather that so many more Princes have refrained from joining the chorus of approval. But as days pass, the chorus may gather volume. We have a number of titleholders and would-be titleholders in this country and must they not do their bit?

A Courageous Principal.

We are glad that the dispute between the Principal and students of the Baroda College has been amicably settled, thanks to the courage and wisdom displayed by the former in not insisting on his demands. The dispute arose because the Principal expected of his students that they would steel their hearts to a degree of utter indifference and would, in no circumstances, react to any outside happenings. The students would have been less than human if they had accepted their Principal's ruthless logic.

A Noble Principle.

All this, however, belongs to the past which should now be forgotten. But we must not fail to congratulate the Principal on realising that "the good-will of the students is of far greater value to any Principal than mere insistence on a point of view or a form of procedure". In fact, it is invaluable. Given the love and affection of the pupils it is impossible to conceive of the probability of a controversy regarding a point of view or a form of procedure. A Principal who believes in the good-will of students as a rule of conduct and acts up to it need never fear failure.

TRIFLES.

(BY "?".)

Under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, the Governor-in-Council, Punjab, has, I understand, invested the District Magistrate of Lahore with the powers of the local Government.

* * * * *

I hope the Governor-General-in-Council will follow suit and formally announce the devolution on District Magistrates of the powers of the Central Government.

* * * * *

The Bombay correspondent of the Daily Express—my Lord Beaverbrooke's journal—wrote to his paper that the boycott was "95 per cent. effective" in Bombay.

But that was a fortnight ago. The situation has, in the meantime, changed most substantially—vide Director of Information and Sir Samuel Hoare 'im parsim'.

* * * * *

According to our Allahabad correspondent the father-in-law of Mrs. Purnima Banerjea—already under arrest—has been warned that if his car was found used for "boycott and anti-British campaigns", it would be locked up by the Police.

For the sake of the Authorities concerned, I hope it isn't a British car that has been threatened to be put out of use.

* * * * *

"Je Suis Partout" writes:—

> "The Hoarean flight to poetic imagery with its pathological possibilities of misinterpretation brings a strange and welcome relief in the midst of a desert scene.

* * * * *

I have a suspicion that he caught the infection from an Eastern band and rather made a mess of his Oriental metaphor—or is it simile? Let me quote the original lines from Omar Khayyam's quartain:

> The stars are setting and the Caravan,
> Starts for the Dawn of Nothing—oh, make haste.

* * * * *

Of course. Omar was a bit of a prophet and much may be forgiven him for leaving 'barking-dogs' to connoisseurs of canine culture.

KARACHI BANKS ORDERED TO DETAIN CONGRESS FUNDS

Ordinance Regime In Sind

FATHERS IMPRISONED FOR NONPAYMENT OF SONS' FINES

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 27.

News of arrests, trials, etc. of Nationalist workers are pouring in from all parts of Sind. The 26th of January was celebrated at important centres as "Independence Day".

At Hyderabad, yesterday, Professor Ghanshyam and Maharaj Chhotiram Sharma, local Congress dictator was arrested in early hours of the morning under Ordinance No. 2. The warrant against Prof. Ghanshyam had been in abeyance on account of his illness and was executed immediately he had become convalescent.

Three more volunteers were arrested later in the day in connection with the picketing of the Hyderabad branch of the Imperial Bank. Owing to vigorous picketing of Hyderabad schools and colleges by some boys and girls on account of the "Independence Day": about 75 per cent. of the students stayed away and in the forenoon lots of them went in procession to the Holmsted Hall and held a meeting; where some boys were awarded the "Independent-India" medals for their services. In the afternoon the Hanooman Saina put up a national flag on top of the gate-wall of the fort and saluted it with national songs.

PROCESSION AND FLAG SALUTE.

Later on a huge procession of townspeople including many boys; women and girls was formed in front of the confiscated Congress office and as they were proceeding the band-players were deprived of their drums and some musical instruments. They, however; took up tins and metalic plates and marched on.

Passing through the principal thoroughfares they reached the Azad Maidan being joined by large crowds both on the way and on the Maidan, where they held a meeting exhorting people to take to Swadeshi. About the same time the Police, near the office of the Hindu" newspaper, were very actively seizing and confiscating copies of a reprint of the Independence manifesto which newspaper-hawkers were distributing. Pandit Devdatt, sixth dictator of Hyderabad was arrested this early morning.

CONGRESS FUNDS TO BE DETAINED.

At Karachi, on the "Independence Day", many arrests were made including a good number of ladies. Four of the boys were arrested on account of proclaiming the day's programme of Congress activities. The Karachi authorities have issued orders to certain Banks to detain the amounts deposited with them in the name of the Reception Committee of the All-India Congress held at Karachi last year.

SUKKUR CONVICTIONS.

At Sukkur some of the arrested have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. In two cases, the Magistrate has ordered that if the fines are not paid for the minor boys, their fathers would have to go to jail in default.

At Larkana picketing of liquor shops is being carried on, and some Nationalist workers have again broken the Salt law. A few boys have been expelled from the Government School for doing picketing work.

At Rohri there was a scuffle between some policemen and a volunteer, who refused to part with his national flag.

GIRL SCHOOL SEALED BY POLICE.

At Naushahro Feroz the Police wanted to confiscate the "Mata" Printing Press. But at the place which they entered a girl's school was being held. The Head Mistress protested but the Police closed and sealed the premises.

At Khairpur Nathanshah village also some arrests have been made.

"India Confronted With Grave Political Crisis"

WHAT ORDINANCE RAJ MEANS

"A HINDRANCE TO BUSINESS"

Indian Chamber Takes Stock Of Situation In India

The following are extracts from the speech of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the retiring President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, held on Saturday:

It gives me great pleasure to place before you the Report of your Committee for the year 1931 for your acceptance.

Within a few days of my taking over the Office of President the political barometer showed a pleasing change, and a little while after the well-known Irwin-Gandhi Pact was signed, and it appeared as if the trade and industrial conditions in the country would respond to this change in the political atmosphere; but unfortunately this was not to be, as the world-wide depression affected this country also and did not allow that response. Prices crashed to an abnormally low level, which meant economic disaster for the producers, and India, being an agricultural country, our agriculturists were hit the most. The agricultural distress and unrest, which have been in evidence throughout the year, are due thus to world causes as well as local causes, and reacted naturally on trade and industries. The loss of purchasing power was evidenced not only among the agriculturists but also among the commercial and industrial classes, and there was widespread unemployment specially among the middle classes. The imports and exports which had begun to go down from 1930 did not show any signs of rallying owing to the low level of prices and the feeble demand from outside. The local industries might have been expected, under the stimulus of popular support, to have fared better and shown good results; but the wide-spread loss of purchasing power and the consequent practical strike of consumers were serious obstacles.

REPERCUSSION.

These economic phenomena had their repercussion on the Government finances, both Imperial and Provincial, and Governments had to make frantic attempts to make both ends meet. Many Retrenchment Committees were appointed, both by Provincial and Imperial Governments, and additional sources of taxation began to be tapped. I need not go over again the sad story of the Special Budget presented by the Hon.ble the Finance Member of the Government of India to the Legislative Assembly last September, when the unusual course of preparing, in advance, the Budget for one year and a half was adopted, and an additional taxation, calculated to impose a burden of about Rs. 40 crores on the already bent backs of the people, was placed before the Assembly, but was after full discussion thrown out. The Financial Statement, however, was certified by His Excellency the Viceroy, showing how meagre are the powers of the Legislative Assembly, how strong is the case for full financial autonomy and how out of place it is to talk about the so-called Financial Safeguards.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

Continued export of the yellow metal in the last few months has totalled the imports of nearly three years together, and is regarded in some quarters with great satisfaction for the reason that it has enabled the currency to be expanded, or as some fear inflated, with the consequent effect of raising the prices. Gold began to come into cities on account of economic distress, and since there was no desire to unduly depress the price for the small seller it was proposed that the purchase rate which the Government are bound to give under the currency law should be allowed to fluctuate with someone on a parity with the cross rate while export should be prohibited by Government. This would have enabled the gold to be retained in the country, and used as a solid backing for legitimate expansion of currency which would have had the effect in raising the prices. It is somewhat surprising to find those who declaimed most violently against the inveterate conservatism of the Indian people in the matter of hoarding gold should now feel that they have suddenly got out of their habit and bring out the buried gold and replace it by nothing else. As a matter of fact, it will be found that while during the last year or two there was a heavy return of rupee coins into the currency, there is now an inordinate demand, and that in some places cases have even occurred of notes being sold at discount.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

After lodging his protest to the proposed transfer of Aden, hoping that Government of Bombay would support the protest lodged by all of us against its transfer the speaker said:—

"No speech and especially from the Chair of this Chamber, would be complete if it did not refer to the present political issues over which the public mind is so strongly agitating. The signing of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact followed by the presence of Mahatma at the second Round Table Conference, gave hopes to most of us that the constitutional evolution of this country would proceed harmoniously without the sad repetition, and in such a graver form, of the struggle which was witnessed in 1930. In my speech at the Quarterly General Meeting in July, I stated that all eyes would be turned towards the Round Table Conference and that the peace and prosperity of this country with its inevitable repercussions on the world depended upon its successful outcome. Unfortunately, however, that was not to be, despite the fact that Mahatma Gandhi exerted his utmost in London, though sometimes under the most trying and depression circumstances, to maintain his helpful co-operation. There was a complete and dramatic change in the situation on his return to this country and one cannot help feeling that convinced as we are that Mahatma Gandhi earnestly meant, under most difficult circumstances, to continue in this country the work left unfinished in London, it was not found possible to enable him to do so despite the efforts of several friends and prominent associations, I understand, both British and Indian. It is felt by many that the atmosphere of Calcutta was distinctly unfavourable. The arrest and internment of Mahatma Gandhi under the Regulation of 1827 was soon followed by the Ordinances which have, to put it frankly, convulsed the public life of the City and the Presidency and led to general disorganisation of business. It is now more than three weeks after the promulgation of these Ordi-

(Continued on page 11.)

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MR. TAIRSEE'S ELECTION MANIFESTO

A Characteristic Appeal To Municipal Voters

Mr. L.R. Tairsee has issued the following appeal:—

To The Voters Of "C" Ward

Sirs and Mesdames,

You are aware, I have served the city, through the Municipal Corporation, for nearly nine years, of which I have been on the Standing Committee for eight years. I have served the city besides, but, always, without fear or favour. Whatever I may or may not be, I have not been a fair-weather-bird nor carried away by sentimental emotionalism. I do not claim that I have always acted in a way to satisfy all of you at all times. This is only possible by an India-rubber-man. As in the past, so this time, as the election draws near, I am attacked in certain quarters by cerain section of "C" Ward, particularly Bhuleshwar, for my religious views. To you I wish to state that the Municipal Corporation is not a Church. It is a place of service for those who desire to serve the city, irrespective of caste and creed. My services during influenza and last riots, to all sections of the citizens of Bombay, are well-known, and I would not have referred to this, were it not that I have been made a target by those who profess to be monopolists of religion and those hypocrites who believe that to disagree with them is to be irreligious.

I have faith in your judgment and if you believe that I have served the city and deserve to be returned to the Corporation, it is for you to select me. Please note that, as in the past, I do not desire to engage motor cars, canvassers and "what-not." If you think that I should be returned, I request you to come and vote for me and get others to do so.

Nothing will please me better than all the candidates contesting in any particular election, also their canvassers and friends should be absent from the polling booth on the day of voting. It is then only that the public will have fair and frank freedom to vote. This is an ideal which I and other candidates of the Indian Merchants' Chamber practised at the last Bombay Port Trust Election. I have failed to get would-be candidates to agree to this, but I say this openly that if others are agreeable I am willing.

Faithfully yours,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
Bombay, January 30.

Fifty Feet Plunge Into Cold Waters

CANADIAN'S CANOEIST'S DARE-DEVIL FEAT

LONDON, Jan 30.

Paris.—Thousands watched the Canadian death canoeist George Smyth, this afternoon, leap from a balustrade of Pont de la Concorde 50 feet into the cold waters of the Seine running at flood tide with a canoe upside down over his shoulders. Mounting a two-feet wide diving board specially fixed for him, from kneeling position he gradually stood up clear with his hundred pounds canoe on his head. Balancing a moment, he took his perilous leap with careful judgment when the slightest jerk or loss of balance might have crashed his canoe against the parapet of a bridge and might have killed him by imprisoning his head between the seats of canoe.

With wonderful precision while some five feet above the water, he pushed up his right hand, while holding on with his left, thus swinging the canoe over and making it land with a mighty splash on an even bottom.

For anxious few seconds Smyth himself disappeared beneath water and the crowd caught its breath in suspense, but his head soon popped up a foot away and he calmly climbed into the canoe. —Reuter.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

The conductors of "The Bombay Chronicle," and the "Indian Daily Mail," have concluded arrangements whereby the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman will be fully available in the general conduct of these papers, as from February 1st.

"SONYACHA KALAS"

Mr. Warerkar's Latest Production

MARATHI DRAMATIST'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORT

(CONTRIBUTED.)

This new play by the well-known playwright Mr. B. V. Warerkar entitled "Sonyacha Kalas," deals with an urgent social and economic problem. In its economic aspect this problem holds the field the world over and is exercising the minds of great thinkers, publicists and statesmen—the problem of the attitude of common people feeling the draughts of life and experiencing its rude buffetings, towards the privileged classes—the problem of Capital versus Labour—the problem of Wealth versus Poverty—the problem arising from the feeling in the minds of the toilers that they are exploited and ground down to produce the wealth of the rich and are kept from their legitimate share in the fruits of their labour.

The theme of this play is the problem of millowners and mill-labour in Bombay, and dry as dust as the theme might strike a 'bourgeois' audience at first, this play, which deals with it, holds the attention of the audience from start to finish Deftly interwoven in the play is an ideal Hindu love romance which lends a beautiful colour to the background of the play.

It is ably produced and this has made it quickly popular. Mr. V. B. Pendharkar, Actor-Proprietor of Lalitkala Darsha Mandali, has left nothing to be desired in the presentation of "Sonayacha Kalas". The opening performance, which took place on Sunday the 24th January at the Elphinstone Theatre, received an enthusiastic reception from a packed house.

Mr. Warerkar has written many plays, most of them dealing with social problems, but "Sonayacha Kalas" is in a class by itself. The highest credit is due to Mr. Pendharkar for his vivid and faithful presentation of it, and the able caste that support him. Mr. Phatak has once again revealed himself as a versatile actor in the role of a typical Bombay mill operative.

CITY NOTES.

REPAYING ANOTHER STERLING LOAN

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC)

Saturday, Jan. 30.

The rupee is worth 11 annas 4 pies gold to-day.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has announced that the £6 million sterling loan maturing in June will be repaid. This means, of course, that the gold exports must continue to be forced out of India. As the Government have so far bought nearly the whole of their requirements up to March, they will have to buy, during the next three months, another £14 millions and we must export another 25 crores worth of gold.

HOW WILL THEY DO IT?

But the question arises whether the Loan will be repaid out of revenues or by inflating currency. When the £15 million was repaid on 15th January it was claimed that the interest on this was £850,000 per annum or Rs. 110 lakhs and this was a saving. The result is our sterling securities are going strong while rupee securities are weak. Why should not Government repay some internal loan and gives these issues a much needed fillip?

CURRENCY RETURN EXPLAINED

The explanation of the gold increase in the latest currency return is thus explained. I said the other day that the total of the G. S. R. cannot be anything else than £40 millions. Consequently when interest on the securities in the account is received, it has to be paid into another account. Instead of doing so, the Government have probably paid it into the G. S. R. and transferred an equal amount to the P. C. R. whereby they have been able to issue currency notes against it to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs.

BANK OF INDIA DIVIDEND.

The balance sheet of the Bank of India (the first among the big banks to come out because it has fewest branches, shows that deposits have remained almost unaltered though there has been a fall of Rs. 57 lakhs in loans and advances. This has made the bank invest more money in securities but they have taken care to go in only for Treasury Bills, their investments on Loans having taught them the disadvantage of that form. To allow for their depreciation they have had to provide Rs. 7½ lakhs though actually it has been as much as Rs. 23 lakhs. As a good portion of the securities are short term ones they do not require writing down and the allocation seems sufficient. From the nature of the business transacted by the bank and the large proportion (about 65 per cent) of its fixed deposits, it would appear that no extra-ordinary resources had to be tapped to pay the usual dividend of ten per cent tax free, though the carry forward is less than last year's.

TRADE DEMAND

In connection with the claim that trade is very brisk now, the railway returns and other factors have been quoted to disprove it. Further evidence is given by the Clearing House returns which, for the period ending 23rd December 1931 were only Rs. 16,50 crores against Rs. 19,24 crores last year for the same period. For the month of December the figures are Rs. 126 lakhs and Rs. 129 lakhs respectively. Nor can comparison of November figures be heartening. The rise has been only a matter of a paltry Rs. 3 lakhs.

THE HUGE DRAIN

Under the head of "Root Cause of Indian Poverty," Mr. H. B. Divanji has contributed a critique of the stages of manufacture of cotton into piecegoods and he shows that, between the banks, insurance companies, agents, manufacturers and other mediators, a pound of cotton worth five pence is sold in India at about two, shillings per pound on an average. But he has stopped short at that. It would have been instructive if he had gone one step further and calculated what we were paying from the country to get our cotton converted into cloth. From his figures it appears that about 80 per cent of the price of imported cloth represented these profits and charges. A rough calculation shows that in 1926-27 we were paying in this manner no less than Rs. 40 crores and even in 1929-30 it was as high as Rs. 30 crores.

MANCHURIA IS WORLD'S GRANARY

Why Japan Wants To Grab It

(BY MAIL)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.

That Japan definitely plans to be the dominating factor in North as well as in South Manchuria is made plain by a well-known Japanese publicist, Mr. Kwan Matsumura, who has just returned from a lengthy tour of that huge province, the area of which is as large as France and Germany combined.

After pointing out that Mukden to-day is the centre of Japanese activities in Manchuria, having become not only the permanent headquarters of the Japanese forces in Manchuria but also of the South Manchuria Railway, Mr. Matsumura quotes a prominent Japanese resident in Harbin as saying:

"The economic development of North Manchuria is one which will probably concern us the most from now on. This and the triangular relations between the Soviets, the Chinese and the Japanese are problems which we must boldly face and grapple with if we are not to be driven out of Manchuria."

"WORLD'S GRANARY".

Pointing out that South Manchuria has practically been exploited to capacity so that the percentage of ncrease in output has been brought down to about 10 per cent per annum, while in North Manchuria the potential increase is about 200 per cent per annum, as in agriculture, mining, lumbering annd livestock there are vast possibilities, Mr. Matsumura declares that the huge area lying north of the Chinese Eastern Railway is the "granary" of the world. Even to-day, he says, with the crude methods employed by the Chinese farmer, soya and other beans and cereal crops amount to over 600,000 tons a year while, in the vast area lying south of the Chinese Eastern Railway, nearly half-a-million tons of wheat is produced annually. The huge district of western Manchuria bordering on Mongolia, he remarks, is one vast grazing ground, an enormous grassy plain without a hill, tree or house in sight mile after mile; while in Eastern Manchuria, large tracts of virgin forest stand ready for the wood-cutters axe.

In the 1930-31 season, Manchuria produced nearly 250,000,000 bushels of soya and other beans and approximately 600,000,000 bushels of millet, maize, wheat and other grains. The territory is estimated to possess over 6,000,000 cattle, horses and sheep and 7,500,000 pigs, while the timber reserves total 17,000,000 acres with a potential "cut" of 33 billion cubic feet of timber.

JAPAN'S COVETOUS EYE.

It is this rich prize which Japan has in view. She recognizes that, with her powers of efficient organisation, the revenues of Manchuria can be easily quadrupled and the assets are such that she will have little difficulty in raising capital in foreign markets to exploit them.

To achieve the best results, however, from her point of view, it is necessary that Japan should control the movement of all freight so that it travels over either the South Manchuria Railway or the other Japanese controlled lines and shall not be diverted to Vladivostok. For the present, the Japanese will rely on feeding North Manchuria Railway and thence to Dairen. To handle the traffic of Eastern Manchuria, Japan will rely on the railway system which, starting from Changchun goes east through Kirin and then south east to the Korean border. There is at present a 30-mile gap but the line closing this will shortly be completed. This railway system will carry the beans, wheat, millet, timber and mineral-ores of Kirin and Eastern Heilungkiang to a new port which is being constructed at Seichin, on the north-east coast of Korea, which is likely to be a formidable future competitor to Vladivostok as it is an ice-free port.

TREMENDOUS FIELD FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Meanwhile, it seems likely that the freight traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway to Vladivostok will be hindered by growing friction between the Chinese and Soviet directors of the railway unless, as is asserted in some well-informed quarters, the Soviet sell their interests back to China, in which case it may safely be asserted that the purchase price would be found by Japan, should the opportunity arise.

Once Manchuria settles down and the province gets an opportunity to go ahead under a well-organised and efficient administration, there is no doubt that a tremendous field will be opened for international trade. Japanese, German and American interests are already well represented and strongly entrenched, but there seems good reason to believe that British products will find a ready market if the price is right and modern marketing methods are employed. But only the most modern methods in salesmanship and publicity will bring results in the face of the extremely keen competition which will prevail.—Reuter.

Severe Fighting Between Chinese And Japanese

(Continued from page 1.)

much excited by the United States marines arresting a score of Japanese in civilian clothes who invaded the American area, all heavily armed, and declared that they had been sent to protect the Japanese cotton mill.

ROUTE FOR GOING TO FAR EAST.

Geneva.—Mr. Lytton, President of the Manchurian Commission of Inquiry, has proposed that Commissioners should leave for the Far East by the Trans-Siberian Railway and thus arrive a fortnight earlier than via America as originally proposed.

SITUATION AT 4-15 A.M.

Shanghai.—At 4-15 a.m. the situation was quiet apart from occasional shot.

1,000 CASUALTIES

Nanking.—The casualties of the Cantonese troops at Shanghai is officially estimated at 1,000, including 600 killed.

ADDITIONAL DESTRIYERS ASKED FOR

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—The United States Consul-General at Nanking has requested that additional destroyers should be sent to Nanking and Wuhu.

LONG LINE OF CHINESE TROOPS

LONDON, Jan 30.

Nanking.—One long line of Chinese troops is marching from Honan Province to Nanking to join the defence of the country, according to a Chinese airman who has arrived by air from Chinchow at Honan.

Officers to assist the Government against Japanese are flowing in from all parts of China, and Canton is sending aeroplanes for use against them. Chang-Kai-Shek's finest troops are "en route" from the interior to Nanking which will be the headquarters of the Field Commander-in-Chief against Japan.

Government and leaders are in excellent spirits in contrast with the recent gloom at Nanking. The Chinese army's stand at Chapei has apparently changed the spirit of the Nation overnight.—Reuter.

Latest News.

DARTMOOR QUIET.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The recrudescence of trouble at Dartmoor which was expected at the Church parade, did not occur. Though the soldiers have been withdrawn from the prison, ordinarily peaceful Devon is still thickly patrolled by the police and motorists around Princetown are being stopped and questioned. Lewis gun and crew are left in the prison in case of necessity.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Geneva.—Despite the Eastern warclouds, there is no likelihood of Disarmament Conference being postponed as too many other important interests are involved and even if special League meeting is necessary, the Conference would facilitate immediate assembly.

After a worst season for 50 years the hotels in Geneva are again blossoming into new life. Painting of new building where the meetings will be held, has been completed and bright pictures are hung in corridors. The streets outside the principal hotels have been marked off into car parks. Preparations are now nearly complete for Mr. Henderson's world broadcast which will open the Conference in two days' time.

Reference made by the Archbishop of York to wiping out the charge of war-guilt in the sermon at a Cathedral in Geneva this morning is likely to arouse a storm of protest in the French Press. It was, however, much to the taste of the German representatives who were conspicuous among the congregation. The Archbishop of York advocated deletion of war-guilt clause from the peace treaties.—Reuter.

ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Working Committee of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, passed a resolution to-day that the question of non-participation in the Round Table Conference Committees be kept in abeyance for the present and that a deputation consisting of members of the Working Committee of the Muslim Conference should wait on the Viceroy. If necessary, the Working Committee will again meet on the 27th of February, when the result of the endeavours of the deputation will be placed before it.—A.P.

ARAB GIRL-COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Jerusalem.—Eleven girl-Communists and 23 men were arrested in city suburb when forming part of a crowd supposed to be organising propaganda demonstration in Arab villages. Two were the ringleaders since long wanted by the police.- Reuter.

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STEVENS' MURDER ECHO

Bengal Advocate-General Sues Vernacular Paper

CALCUTTA, January 30.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Advocate-General, Bengal has filed a defamation suit claiming Rs. 30,000 from Satish Chunder Mukherji and Sashi Bhusan Mukherji, proprietor and editor respectively of "Dainik Basumati", a vernacular daily, in connection with comments made in the paper on certain statements alleged to have been made about Indian women by the plaintiff during the final address to the tribunal in the Stevens murder case.—A.P.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PASSES EASTWARDS

POONA, Jan. 31.

Yesterday's western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of rain or snow there and a few falls of rain in Northwest Frontier Province, Sonamarg reports quarter inch. There have also been a few falls of rain in Tenasserim, Nergui reporting half an inch. A fresh western disturbance has caused cloud in Northwest India. Temperature continues markedly above normal in Northwest India and remains high in Central India and United Provinces.

Forecast: Rainfall is likely to extend along northwest frontier and in Kashmir and north Punjab.—A. P.

MR. RUIKAR HURT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, January 30.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, received a lathi blow on his ribs last evening while he was returning from Itwari.

R. T. C. Committee Members Reach Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

British members of the Franchise and Federal Finance Committees with their Chairmen Lords Lothian and Eustace Percy arrived at New Delhi station fifteen minutes before time. They were recieved by Col. Ismay, Viceroy's Military Secretary and an A. D. C. Sir George and Lady Schuster, Sir John Thompson, Chief Commissioner, Mr. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Sir Zulqaralikhan, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachari and A. H. Ghuznavi. There was no demonstration and they were photographed before they left for the Viceroy's House.—A. P.

All Indian Competitive Debate

BENARES, January 30.

The annual All-India Competitive Debate under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University Parliament will take place on February 12 during the Convocation Week, the subject being "In the Opinion of this House the safeguards proposed at the Round Table Conference are not in the interests of India." Each College is entitled to send two representatives one for and the other against the resolution.—A.P.

STATE TO MONOPOLISE ALCOHOL SALES.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN "WET" AND "DRY" PARTIES IN FINLAND.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Helsingfords.—The Diet to-day finally approved by 120 votes to 45 the Bill for State monopoly for the sale of alcohol. Preparations for putting the system into working order will probably be finished by the 1st of April.

The Bill which is the outcome of referendum, is described as a compromise between "wet" and "dry" parties and does not satisfy either party entirely.

THIRD WINTER OLYMPICS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Lake Placid (New York).—With the third Winter Olympics only four days away, consternation has been caused among 300 competitors from 17 nations and throughout America due to the lack of snow and ice, only a patch of the latter being artificial.

Games on which 100,000 sterling has already been spent have only a slight chance of starting on Thursday unless there is drastic change of weather immediately.—Reuter.

VERY WONDERFUL

		Guru	
	Horoscope of MahatmaGandhi		Rahu
Kethu			Lagna Moon
	Sani.	Kuja Sukra.	Sun. Budh.

VANDE MATHARAM

CURRENT OPINION OF THE WORLD

OF OUR

"WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS AND TALISMAN."

This Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam has been in existence for the past fifteen years and there are thousands of certificates in stock, received during the previous years. To make the public understand what the current opinion of the world is, only a few of the certificates received during the current years have been published here. From a perusal of these current certificates the public may know what useful service the Jothisha Nilayam has been rendering to the public.

VERY ACCURATE

Sukra	Sun Moon.	Buda	
	Horoscope of Harischandra		Lagna Guru
Kuja			
		Sani	

. . . . Eight months ago you had sent me answer for five questions which have partly become true and the rest are of a long duration. I have full confidence that the remaining also will become true. Accordingly to one of them, I got a higher post last month and it is likely to become permanent. I want an annual reading of my horoscope for the current year. (Sd.) R. Ramachandra, B.A., 13, Ganga Nivas, Matunga, Bombay—10-9-31.

. . . . I would like to renew my acquaintance with you once again. I had answers from you for five questions and so far two of them have been correct and others have yet to be verified. I am herewith sending you the horoscopes of five people for sending answers. (Sd.) K. S. Veerabhadrappa, Kyathanahalli, (Via) French Rocks, Mysore District—13-10-31.

. . . . Please answer the following questions and kindly send by V.P.P. and oblige. The predictions made by you in letter No. 28380, dated 28-3-25 and those in 1930, while I was in Kasaragod have all come to pass for which I thank you very much. (Sd.) R. Sesha Iyengar, Section Officer, Revenue Settlement Office, Kankaradi, Mangalore—15-10-31.

. . . . I consulted you from Vizagapatam couple of years ago and found out to my great surprise, or cool thinking of the events, that took place, that whatever you said was perfectly correct. (Sd.) S Seans, 2-24, Marladoss Mudal Street, Royapuram, Madras—26-10-31.

. . . . Your answer No. 1089739 in reply to my question reached yesterday. According to your answer a girl was born to my daughter-in-law on 19-10-31. I am putting you some further questions. (Sd.) Ganeshdass, 39, 30th Street, Rangoon.—21-11-31.

. . . . I have received replies to my questions. . . . I have passed my examination this year and I am very glad for it. Several things may be known by your predictions. Whatever you say are occurring without fail. (Sd.) S. Rangamannar, Kattuwaka Village, Tenneri Post, Chingleput District.—22-10-31.

. . . . Thanking you most heartily for your true predictions and instructions thereby. I wish that I should always take your instructions in every matter. (Sd.) D. Shankarlal, Mahalier Choutra, Dumradh, Sahabad District.—27-10-31.

. . . . I asked you when my son-in-law would be able to get a post. Your prediction was that he would get a post in Local Government in Aug. 1931. He got a post accordingly. (Sd.) K. Manavala Iyengar Teacher, Board High School, Cheyyur, N. Arcot District.—27-10-31.

. . . . I asked you a few questions some time ago and I was satisfied with your answers. Kindly send me one Annual reading. (Sd.) A. N. Sapru, I.C.S., Railway Rest House, Phillaur (Punjab).—10-11-31.

. . . . I really admired at your capacity of giving out correct predictions. I have tried you before. This is my fifth time to ask you the questions this year. Please send the answers for the following questions. You have told me before that pension will be sanctioned in September, 1931, it is accordingly sanctioned in the month you have foresaid. (Sd.) Shankar Deorao Sali, Pensioner Clerk, (near Theatre) Parola, Bombay Presy.—16-11-31.

. . . . By using your Jayavasikarini costing Rs. 2, I was free from all kinds of anxieties created by my superiors and their anger towards me was subsided and I had very great benefit thereby. These are facts, I hope that those brothers and sisters who have difficulties and mental anxieties will be free from them by using this Talisman. (Sd.) V. S. Kothandapani Naidu, Kallappa Pillai Street, Kilur Tuticorin.—10-9-31.

. . . . I have purchased till now a dozen Talismans from you and have very great regard for the same. (Sd.) E. V. Subbiah, Ettiyapuram.—10-9-31.

. . . . I have had several benefits from your Talisman and the predictions you sent me last time. (Sd.) M. Rangaswami, Longville Estate, Rattota (Ceylon).—7-9-31.

. . . . I am really glad to inform you, after using your Talisman, it has done numerous wonders. I am anxiously waiting to receive a special Talisman. (Sd.) V. Palaniyandi Pillai, Deltote Group, Galaha (Ceylon).—16-11-31.

. . . . I have received Vibhoodhi and Jayavasikarini. I am enjoying well. Please send me one Laxmi Kavacham. (Sd.) Vaidhyanatha, Thillaiambalam, 294, Saraswathi Estate (Ceylon).—3-11-31.

. . . . . I got your Jayavasikarini Talisman in 1929 and I wore it as per your advice. My transfer to Railway Police was cancelled, my health has been improved and is steady. (Sd.) R. Rajagopal Mudaliar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Akkidu, Godavary District—1-10-31.

. . . . The Talisman that you sent me was received and I am glad to say that a great danger was removed by its use. (Sd.) C. Kannen, I.D.P. Work Shop, Lanywa, Rangoon.

. . . . The Life Reading sent by you was correct and every thing is happening as stated therein. I am informing this with pleasure. (Sd.) V. Sevadurai, care of V. S. Muthusami, Beedi Merchant, Parange Street, Jaffna (Ceylon).—27-10-31.

. . . . The Annual Reading sent me last time will be over by December 1931, please send me one from 1-1-32. Whatever you stated in the last Annual Life Reading happened correctly. (Sd.) K. Sinnian, Meddecombra, Watagoda (Ceylon).—26-10-31.

. . . . The Annual Life Reading you sent me is wonderfully correct. Please prepare five year's Life Reading for me. (Sd.) Indulal Anjenia, Mehar.—7-10-31.

. . . . Your one year Life Reading, No. 102755 of 1930, proved correct and I have recommended you to several of my friends. As stated by you I am put to under great inconveniences, debts and difficulties, my rewards for your worthiest work will follow when I write for a complete Life Reading. (Sd.) S. K. Raich, Loco Foreman's Office, Anuradhapura (Ceylon).—7-11-31.

. . . . Please send me one year Life Reading with monthly details. The one that was sent previously was quite correct. (Sd.) M. K. Lingiah, Sholurmattam, Kilkotagiri (Post), Nilgiris.—23-10-31.

. . . . . I am very glad to let you know that you have written in my Annual Reading that there will be a change for the better in my profession. It happened so. (Sd.) Laxmichand Singhal, Treasury Accountant, Khurai, Sagor District.—15-10-31.

ASTROLOGICAL REVELATIONS.

If you send particulars regarding the correct date and time of birth or mention the correct time of writing your letter and your approximate age, your future events will be stated in detail.

DETAILS OF CHARGES.

	Rs.	A.
One year life reading (Monthly Details) ...	2	0
One year life reading (Weekly Details) ...	10	0
Five years life reading (Monthly Details) ...	7	8
For the whole life (Important events in Dasa Bhukti) ...	50	0

AROODAM

If you send questions, in a serial order relating to your futurity, suitable answers will be sent by return post. The replies will be quite plain and accurate. Enter the correct writing time in your letters and state your approximate age or send a copy of your Horoscope if available.

For five questions	Re. 1
For every additional question	As. 4

Lakshmi Ganesa Kavacham.

If one wears this Kavacham he will be blessed with good fortune and wealth. His profession will flourish and his family affairs will be successful. This is the secret of Sastras. This should be used only by those who have attained their eighteenth year of age and may be used by both the sex. It is impossible to describe its great effects in this small space. They will be realised by wearing it. It will be sent after five days from the date receipt of the order.

The cost of one Kavacha ... Rs. 12-8-0
If five are purchased at a time ... " 50-0-0

When ordering for this please write your full name and the approximate age.

JAYAVASIKARINI OR LUCKY CHARM:—

This contains a sacred root. By wearing this you will have success in all your attempts, your difficulties relating to your profession will vanish, you will gain victory in all reasonable undertakings, you will gain the favours of our superiors or elders, you will have improvement in your profession, success in examinations, union in the family and several benefits in several ways. You will have the blessing of the Almighty also. This charm will also remove the Graha Dhoshas of children, bad effects of Black Magic and evil effects of evil spirits.

If the bad effects of planets cause hindrance in the accomplishment of reasonable undertakings, we prepare and supply a SPECIAL TALISMAN.

For one Ordinary Jayavasikarini Talisman Rs. 2 0 0
For ten " at a time Rs. 15 0 0
For one Special Jayavasikarni Talisman Rs. 50 0 0

HANUMAN KAVACHAM:

This is prepared by performing Homa and Japa according to Sastras. By wearing this, one will be relieved of all the difficulties and he will have good luck. He will gain the favours of superiors and the good will of the public. Financial embarrassment will be decreased gradually and success will be achieved in every endeavour. Bad effects of the Planets will also be removed. He who requires this should mention the full name and his approximate age.

For one Hanuman Kavacham ... Rs. 10 0 0
If 5 persons jointly purchase 5 at a time Rs. 40 0 0

LAKSHMI KAVACHAM:

By wearing this, poverty will be removed and fortune will favour him. He will be successful in all his attempts, he will be free from debts, make compromise with his enemies and obtain favours of superiors.

For one Lakshmi Kavacham ... Rs. 5 0 0
If 5 purchased at a time ... Rs. 20 0 0

N.B.—Please write your address clearly and legibly. Instructions for wearing the Kavacham will be sent along with the parcels. Whether the fee has been sent by Money Order or the reply should be sent by V.P. should be stated. As the registration fee has been raised it is advisable to send the fee by Money Order. For further particulars write to:—

. . . . . I shall be thankful for your correct answers sent on 26-5-31, and I got satisfaction in them. (Sd.) Shiva Rao, P.W.D. Stores, Palghar, Thana Dt.—11-9-31.

. . . . . Last year my father got one year's life reading prepared by you and I am really surprised to find most of it quite true. As a matter of fact I had no faith in predictions and foretellings, yet the accuracy of your predictions has convinced me of your ability and knowledge. (Sd.) Agha Akhtar Husain, B.Sc., Tahsildar, Rahatmanzil, Rampur Estate, (U. P.)—12-9-31.

. . . . . My boy has passed the examination exactly as you predicted last time. I, therefore, thank you very much. (Sd.) V. R. Rajagopal, Sub-Post Master, Bazaar Post Office, Bangalore.—17-9-31.

. . . . . I got my prediction from you in the month of October, 1930. I am glad to tell you that the replies to the five questions which you sent me are coming out to be true. I was, as told by you, confirmed in due course on 31-7-31. The marriage of my daughter was celebrated in the month of May, 1931, as stated by you. As predicted by you they went on refusing the marriage before that and I had to go to them several times before it was finally settled, for the 24th May, 1931. (Sd.) Hari Mohan Prasad, Superintendent of Education, Municipal Board, Sadar Bazaar, Mutra (U. P.)—23-9-31.

. . . . . Your predictions to me in 1928 were of great help to me. Hence a fresh request. (Sd.) K. R. Venkatesan, Clerk, Taluk Office, Tiruppattur, North Arcot District.—17-9-31.

. . . . . When I was at Ceylon, I and a friend of mine obtained from you two Talismans for our use and we find beneficial. The replies given to the five questions of my friend have become true. Therefore please send answer to the following questions. (Sd.) K. Venkatachalam Naidu, Kadambarayapatti (Via) Trichinopoly.—26-9-31.

. . . . . A friend of mine who is highly pleased with your Astrological work, recommended my writing to you for a reading and I am forwarding herewith the time of my birth for one year's Life Reading. (Sd.) T. A. W. Gurawardhana, Chief Clerk, Office of the Chief Engineer of Telegraphs and Telephones, Colombo (Ceylon).—29-9-31.

. . . . . I got your Talisman Jayavasikarini in 1929, when I was in Penugonda (W. Godavari Dt.) I wrote it as per your kind advice. My transfer to Railway Police was cancelled, my health has a bit improved and is steady. I also got an acting Inspector's job. All the above benfits are undoubtedly due to the vast and miraculous powers of Sri Anjaneya invoked by you for the benefit of suffering humanity. (Sd.) K. Rajagopal Mudaliar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Akkidu, (W. Godavari Dt.)—1-10-31.

. . . . . Please send one Talisman by V. P. P. to the following address as I used your Talisman before and I find it perfectly 'DIVINE.' This is the fifth order of your Talisman. The first three were for my friends and they are quite satisfied. The vibhudhi or the white powder which you are sending with the Talisman is very useful and powerful. (Sd.) Ch. Naranji Joshi, P. O. Deladva, (Via) Surat.—5-10-31.

. . . . . The Annual Life Reading you sent me have so far come out very correctly and believe me I was so much pleased with your readings that I have already recommended you to many of my friends. (Sd.) J. M. Chinnian, Irrigation Bungalow, Bundherwala, Ceylon—17-3-31.

. . . . . I am informing you with great pleasure that I received your predictions on three occasions and everything happened as mentioned therein. (Sd.) K. Thanmugham, P. W. D. Overseer, Pallamadu, Mannar, Ceylon.—27-3-31.

. . . . . I am glad to inform you that the Life Reading sent in your No. 103978, from January, 1931, proved to be correct without any failure up-to-date. (Sd.) K. V. Srinivasam, Union Board Office, Mettupalayam.—3-4-31.

. . . . . Your annual Life Reading is received and I am pleased with it. (Sd.) P. S. Rajam, Station Master, Mettukunta Station, Nizam State Ry.—10-4-31.

. . . . . Your previous prediction in my case came true . . . . . I have complete confidence in you. (Sd.) Solomon, (District Sheristadar, District Office, Tumkur, Mysore.—12-4-31.

. . . . . On two occasions I happened to get your answers for a few questions and I am glad to say that your answer to my question No. 1 of my first letter came out true. I am awaiting the result in due course as regards the other answers which are to take place some days later. (Sd.) R. S. Davood, care of Messrs. Madura & Co., Negapatam.—15-4-31.

. . . . . The answer given to me to my enquiry about my marriage was quite correct. (Sd.) A. Nagalingam, Land Office, Kuala Pilah, (F. M. S.)—16-4-31.

. . . . . You sent me a Life Reading last year in your No. 95474, dated 2-6-30. It has been correct up-to-date. Please send me a Life Reading in continuation of the above period. (Sd.) K. S. Vinayakam, Station Master, Madanpallee Road, Madras Presidency—28-5-31.

. . . . . Please accept my hearty congratulations on your forecasting correctly about my success at the recent University Examination. I am glad to inform you that I got through successfully in the B.Sc. Degree Examination as you had predicted. (Sd.) M. O. Alasinger Vasi, 'Dwarka House,' Malleswaram, Bangalore City.—25-5-31.

. . . . . With the favour of your Talisman I am getting every success. (Sd.) S. S. Patil, Dentist, Mudhol.—21-5-31.

. . . . . I am glad to inform you that what you foretold in my Jatakam came out to be true, I again want you to give me the same kind of One Year Life Reading. (Sd.) Sri T. P. V. T. Thumpagadava, Agraharam, Akidu.—16-5-31.

. . . . . All the predictions sent to me last year proved to be quite correct. May you be blessed with long life. (Sd.) S. Mookkiah, Gonavy, Deltota, Ceylon.—16-5-31.

. . . . . My eldest son is using your Talisman and he is quite happy. Kindly, therefore, send another Talisman for my sister. (Sd.) B. Sreeramulu, Clerk, High School, Punadipadu, Kistna District—15-5-31.

. . . . . I am very glad to tell you that what you had predicted about my examination has come true. I have passed my High School Final Examination. (Sd.) V. Ganapathi care of Rajam Iyengar, Reddiar Temple, 51 Street, East Rangoon.—14-5-31.

. . . . . Thanks very much for your Jayavasikarini Talisman which steered through the storm of unavoidable circumstances and crowned me with success in the First Arts Examination. Over and above through the indomitable power of your Jayavasikarini Talisman, I have been coming out with flying colours in every attempt. I thank you again with sincere prayers to God for your long life and prosperity. (Sd.) G. S. Manoli, Gibb Town, Dharwar.—2-5-31.

. . . . . Some time in November you have sent me a Talisman which has helped me so much to keep up my good health. (Sd.) Sorab Nowji Cambatta, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwar.—23-4-31.

. . . . . I have tested you many times before and your predictions have thoroughly satisfied me. (Sd.) S. U. Memon, care of A. Khan, Coronation Commercial College, Karachi.—22-4-31.

. . . . . About your correct foretelling I have recommended to many of my friends and hope they will also send orders to you. (Sd.) J. P. Hiran, care of Electrical Depot, Bareilly, (U. P.)—22-4-31.

. . . . . Answers sent by you to my questions were quite correct and to the point. This is my third time in this year to ask questions. (Sd.) Shankar Deorao Sati, 400, Adiwara, Nasik City.—20-4-31.

. . . . . I am using your 'Vibhudhi' and I find every thing good and nothing wanting. Please, therefore, send some more 'Vibhudhi' and Jayavasikarini Talisman. (Sd.) M. Sadasivam, 32, Kali Road, Mount Keesai, Ceylon.—18-4-31.

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, D. A. Sc., "Gandhi Astrologer."

Tele: Address:—"HANUMAN" Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam, Tiruttani, Chittoor Dt. (Madras Presy.)

JOURNEY TO AUSTRALIA.

COMPETITION BETWEEN U. S. LINE AND BRITISH LINES.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The United States line is to compete with the British lines to Australia by inviting British passengers to cross the Atlantic and the United States to embark for Australia in their new liners from San Francisco. This will be an alternative to the Red Sea route, and will be undertaken from February by the new Matson liner the "Maripasa", (25,000 tons), which has cost nearly 2 million sterling. This company enjoys the privilege of being able to borrow nearly three-quarters of the cost of their ships on easy terms from the United States Government, and enjoys a generous subsidy for carrying American mails to Australia.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

MORE HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 30.

An improving trade outlook which has been such a feature of the speeches at the recent meetings of Britain's "Big Five" banks, is borne out by an extraordinary volume of business transacted by the majority of London banks to the discomfort of the clerks working longer hours than for a long time. Banking officials speaking from experience say that this is a regular sign that trade is on the up grade and that there are prospects of more prosperous times.

Brisbane.—The following is today's closing score in the Sheffield Shield Match between Queensland and Victoria which commenced yesterday:—

Queensland 504 (Oxenham 162, not out), Bensted 83, Abecket 4 for 105.

Victoria 172 for 6.—Reuter.

How The Gold Standard Works

PRINCIPAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSACTIONS

Details Of Every Country

A list of countries which have officially suspended or abandoned the gold standard, and a further list of countries which have effectively, but not officially, gone off the gold standard, has been prepared by the Foreign Department of the District Bank, Limited, Manchester, together with a brief survey of the current restrictions on foreign exchange in those countries where restrictions have been imposed. The survey is not claimed to be exhaustive, but may be taken as a guide on broad lines, and every care has been taken to ensure accuracy.

"OFFICIAL GOLD STANDARD"

COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE OFFICIALLY SUSPENDED OR ABANDONED THE GOLD STANDARD.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the sterling-using Dominions, colonies, protectorates, dependencies, and mandated territories except the Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South-west Africa.

British India and rupee-using countries.

British Malaya.

FOREIGN.

Argentine.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Columbia.
Denmark .....
Egypt. .....
Finland. .....
Formosa. .....
Hedjaz and Nejd. .....
Iceland. .....
Japan. .....
Korea. .....
Mexico (adopted silver standard 1931).
Nicaragua. .....
Norway. .....
Paraguay. .....
Persia. .....
Portugal & colonies.
Salvador. .....
Spain & colonies. .....
Sweden. .....
Uruguay. .....

LIST OF COUNTRIES OFFICIALLY BUT NOT EFFECTIVELY ON THE GOLD STANDARD.

Australia. .....
Bulgaria. .....
Canada. .....
Chile. .....
Czechoslovakia. .....
Esthonia. .....
Germany. .....
Greece. .....
Hungary. .....
Yugoslavia. .....
Latvia. .....
Turkey. .....
Venezuela. .....

Russia.—Gold coin and foreign currencies may only be dealt in as prescribed by section 24 of the Federal Code.

SUMMARY OF RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—The purchase of foreign exchange or transfer of funds with the object of acquiring such exchange directly or indirectly by British subjects or persons resident in the United Kingdom is prohibited except for the purpose of financing: (1) Normal trading requirements; (2) contracts existing before September 21, 1931; (3) reasonable travelling or other personal purposes.

Irish Free State.—No legal restrictions. Strict control by the banks, which supply foreign exchange only to their customers for essential business or personal purposes.

EUROPE.

Albania.—No restrictions.

Austria.—Stringent control by National Bank. Bills may be paid and credited in schillings, though drawn in foreign currency. Licence required to obtain foreign exchange or to credit the schilling account of a foreigner with amounts exceeding sch. 200 monthly by payments from any one party. Foreigners' accounts available for internal payments only.

Belgium.—No restrictions.

Bulgaria.—Control by National Bank. Applications for foreign exchange must be supported by documentary evidence. Bills may be paid in levas though drawn in foreign currency. Licence required to credit foreigners' accounts in levas Exchange control employed to restrict imports. Difficulties have arisen in drawing in levas on Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia.—Control by National Bank. Payments to foreigners' accounts for sums not exceeding Kc. 3,000 monthly by any one party do not require sanction. Exceeding this amount do require sanction. A similar limit is fixed for allotments and dispositions. The National Bank is entitled to require that debts to foreigners shall be deposited with itself or its nominee.

Denmark.—Control by National Bank. Cheques in local currency dated later than November 19, 1931, may not be exported without licence. Licensed cheques will bear an appropriate enfacement of the drawee bank.

Esthonia.—Control by Exchange Control Committee. Bills may be paid in kroons though drawn in foreign currency. Exchange control employed to restrict imports.

Finland.—All restrictions reported to be removed as from January 1, 1932.

France.—No restrictions.

Germany.—Cheques in local currency for export must in future be licensed by the competent authority. After January 10, 1932, banks in Germany may not pay cheques in Reichsmark, drawn within the German Empire, received from abroad unless bearing the appropriate licence enfacement. Parties holding a general license to export Reichsmark cheques must enface each cheque so exported with the number of their permit.

Greece.—Control by Central Bank. Documentary evidence to be produced in support of applications for foreign exchange. Exchange control employed to restriet imports.

Holland.—No restrictions.

Hungary.—Very stringent control by National Bank. Bills may be paid in pengoes though drawn in foreign currency. Payments to credit of foreigners' accounts require sanction of National Bank, Limited, moratorium in operation. Foreigners' accounts available for internal payments only.

Italy.—Central Bank empowered by royal decree to impose restrictions on exchange dealings. Powers not yet exercised, but banks require production of invoices or other documents before selling exchange.

Latvia.—Control by "Committee for Foreign Currency." Bills may be paid in lats though drawn in foreign currency. Foreigners' accounts available for internal payments only.

Liechtenstein.—No restrictions.

Lithuania.—No restrictions. Foreign exchange transactions must, however, be registered.

Luxemburg.—No restrictions.

Monaco.—No restrictions.

Norway.—Supervision by banks. Importers required to advise their bankers of their foreign exchange requirements before placing orders abroad.

Poland.—No restrictions.

Portugal.—Provision made for the pegging of the escudo to the United States dollar if and when the London. New York rate falls below dollars 3.32 to the pound sterling. Pegged rate 33 escudos to the United States dollar. As and when sterling rises to and above 3.32, reversion is made to the link with sterling.

Rumania.—No restrictions.

Russia.—Stringent control. Export of Russian banknotes, treasury notes, or coins. or payment orders expressed in Russian currency forbidden.

Spain.—Control by Board of Currency Control. Documentary evidence, including production of original Customs receipt, required to support applications for foreign exchange. Restrictions also operating as regards the export of local currency.

Sweden.—No restrictions.

Switzerland.—No restrictions.

Turkey.—Strict control. Goods to be cleared from the Customs and the Customs receipt submitted as evidence before licence to procure foreign exchange is granted. Consequent on the introduction of the quota system sanction to clear goods from the Customs is also required.

Yugoslavia.—Control by National Bank. Licences required for credit of dinars to foreigners' accounts and for payment of cheques drawn by Yugoslav parties and institutions domiciled in Yugoslavia on local banks to foreigners. Provision for limitation of disposability of foreigners' accounts to internal payments only. Sums not exceeding dinars 3,000 monthly may be exported to any one foreigner by any one Yugoslav person or firm without previous sanction.

OVERSEAS.

Angola.—Control through the Bank of Angola, which fixes rates, and through which exchange must be purchased. Priority system used in granting exchange.

Argentine.—Control by Commission of Currency Control. Commission does not assign exchange but authorisse its issue. Members of Clearing House may engage in exchange operations and must utilise their exchange resources primarily for the liquidation of accepted bills. Exchange to the extent of pesos 10,000 may be purchased without permit. Foreign currency may not be acquired abroad by the sale of pesos.

Australia.—System of rationing in force, operated by the banks. Position appears to be much easier.

Bolivia.—Control believed to be exercised by the Central Bank, the Board of Directors of which is stated to consider applications for exchange, and to grant exchange, according to nature of imports involved.

Brazil.—Control by Banco do Brazil, to which a monopoly of foreign exchange transactions has been granted. When exchange is not procurable, drawees of bills have the right to make a deposit in milreis at the official rate. A sixty days' moratorium on all bills and contracts (except foreign exchange contracts) maturing prior to December 31, 1931, was declared on October 9, 1931, provided debtors had made a deposit in milreis, the exchange differences to be liquidated on final discharge from the debt.

British India.—Exchange may only be procured through the Imperial Bank of India and specified authorised banks. The acquisition of foreign exchange is subject to similar conditions to those operative in the United Kingdom.

Chile.—Control by Commission of Currency Control. The Banco de Chile may deal freely in foreign exchange: other banks may be authorised to do so. If sanction for the sale of only a portion of the amount of exchange for which application has been made is granted, a further application for the remainder may not be made until the expiry of another thirty days.

Colombia.—Control by the Central Bank. Applications for foreign exchange must be supported by production of a bill of lading, a commercial and a consular invoice and a certificate or policy of insurance. Where goods are sent by parcel post the mailing certificate, a commercial invoice, and a copy of the buyer's order are necessary.

Egypt.—Foreign postal money order system and the dispatch abroad of insured postal packets suspended.

Hedjaz. Nejd.—On the suspension of the gold standard in the United Kingdom the export of gold was prohibited and the Netherlands Trading Company at Jeddah refused to issue cheques or bills on America. Remittances at present interrupted.

Japanese Empire.—Yokohama Specie Bank said to be exercising an indirect control of exchange and certain restrictions on forward dealings reported to be in operation.

Mexico.—Restrictions removed on introduction of silver standard on July 27, 1931.

New Zealand.—System of rationing in force, operated by the banks. Position appears to be easier.

Nicaragua.—Control by the "Commission of Control of Exchange Operations." Exporters to Nicaragua should forward an extra copy of the consular invoice for presentation to the Commission.

Persia.—Control by Exchange Control Commission. Foreign trade the monopoly of the Government. On October 3, 1931, the restrictions on dealings in British and British Indian currencies were removed but were reimposed on November 11, 1931.

Salvador.—Maximum rate of 305 colones to the United States dollar fixed. Gold stocks sealed up in banks. Exchange not to be sold for unproductive purposes or purposes not essential for the country's economy.

Santo Domingo.—A moratorium on the sinking fund for foreign loans, but not on the interest, has been declared.

South Africa (Union of) and South-west Africa.—Rationing of exchange for purposes not of a purely legitimate commercial nature, operated by the local banks.

Uruguay.—No exchange offering at official rates. Local banks require instructions as to whether, in the event of non-availability of cover for bills on due date, they may accept the equivalent in local currency, if tendered by the drawees, and hold the deposit "for account and risk of drawees" until it shall be possible to convert and remit. Where such instructions are given, the relative bills will be held over without protest.

Venezuela—According to the local code, debtors may liquidate obligations in foreign currency in bolivares or lodge a deposit with the courts, provided an official rate of exchange is quoted. As, however, there are no Stock Exchanges in the country and banks are not quoting, no officials rate exists. The local banks are reported to be accepting deposits in bolivares at a nominal rate and holding them until such time as remittance shall be possible in foreign currency, "exchange risk being for account of the local debtor.—"M. G. Commercial".

SWADESHI COMPETITION.

Rs. 1,800 In Prizes.

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Rs. 300 cash Second Prize.

Rs. 200 cash Third Prize.

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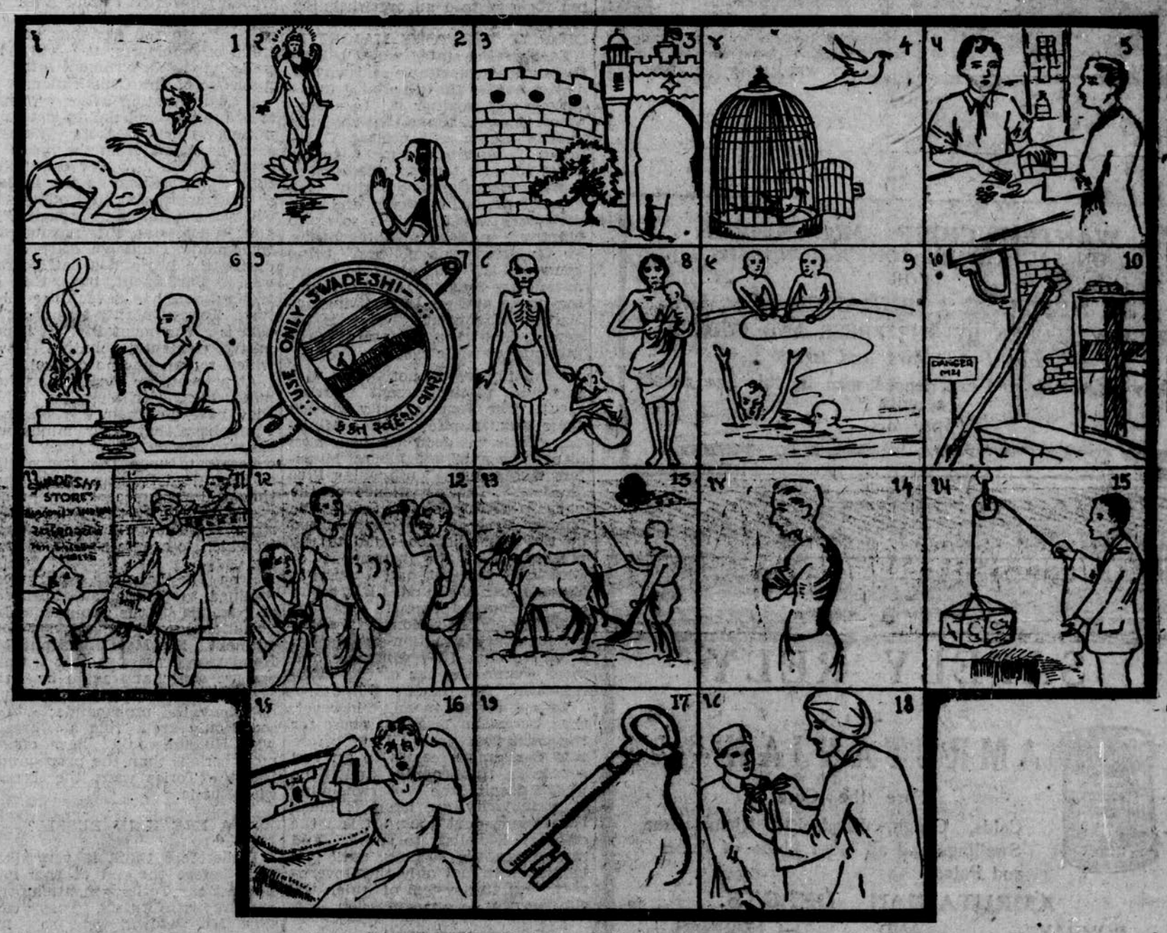
Combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," "The Bombay Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail."

There are 18 pictures given below and each picture is numbered. Each picture represents one word only, and you have to find out these words; now apply these words to the blanks in the sentences given in the coupon. If you apply the correct word you will complete the sentences. In the coupon fill in the correct word in the blank space and put the number of the picture at the end of the sentence.

For your guidance two sentences are solved.

Picture No. 17 represents a KEY. Fill the word KEY in the blank in sentence No. 1 and you have acomplete sentence:—Swadeshi is the KEY to success. Similarly picture No. 18 represents REWARD; fill the blank in sentence No. 2:—Swadeshi is its own REWARD.



RULES.

1. In the coupon given below there are 18 sentences with a word left out in each. Fill in the correct word from the pictures and place the number of the picture used at the end of the sentence.
2. Fill in your name and address, and enclose 8 one-anna postage stamps as entrance-fee, and address the envelope to

   Post Box No. 706, General Post Office, BOMBAY.

   Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelope to "The Swadeshi Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
3. Send in as many entries as you like, with the entrance-fee of eight annas for each entry. No competitor will be awarded more than one prize.
4. In case of ties the Competition Editor will distribute the prizes, and his decision in all matters connected with this competition shall be final and binding.
5. The competition is not open to anyone connected as employee of this and other papers under the same control.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified, and no correspondence whatsoever should be sent with the entries.
7. A solution drawn up by a competent authority is deposited in our office, and this will be assumed as the correct solution.

ALL ENTRIES MUST REACH THIS OFFICE BY NOON ON MONDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1932.

The result will be announced on Monday 22nd Februay.

COUPON.

Number of		Picture.			
1	SWADESHI is the KEY to SUCCESS	17	10	Swadeshi will	your money .....
2	SWADESHI is its own REWARD	18	11	Swadeshi will	your country .....
3	SWADESHI means	.....	12	Swadeshi is a blessing to the	.....
4	..... SWADESHI goods.	.....	13	Swadeshi lays the.....	of Prosperity .....
5	Swadeshi brings	.....	14	Swadeshi will prove a national	.....
6	..... Swadeshi articles only	.....	15	Swadeshi is an unconquerable	.....
7	Swadeshi is our	.....	16	Swadeshi is a great	.....
8	Swadeshi is the ..... of business	.....	17	Swadeshi is the	of Patriots. .....
9	Swadeshi is the salvation of the	.....	18	Swadeshi is the	of mill industry. .....

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Work Ahead For British Socialists

Mr. Brockway's Appeal For "Decisive Struggle"

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, National Chairman of the Independent Labour Party writes in mali week in the "New Leader":—

During the last Parliament I often had a feeling that the House of Commons was an ocean liner remorselessly driving to disaster. The feeling would come to me in the smoke-room, in the restaurant, on the terrace, and even in the debating chamber.

Pthaps it was encouraged by the fact that from the windows of many of the rooms one looks down on the water of the Thames and the passing boats. The terrace is not unlike the promenade deck on a liner, and members pace it for exercise much as travellers stretch their limbs at sea. The debates were often so frivolous and unrelated to conditions outside that we might well have been playing at politics to pass an idle hour in the lounge of a liner.

Whatever the cause, the feeling was of such uncanny strength that I had to assert my sense of realities to throw it off. . . . Now I am not sure that my imagination was not more real than my senses. Parliament is just like a liner going forward into an overwhelming storm.

DESPITE THE TORY MAJORITY.

Last week I stated why I believe the storm is inevitable and why I do not believe that Capitalist institutions will weather it. In a sentence, it seems to me that the only policy which will prolong Capitalism is an international agreement to raise mass consuming power proportionately with increased producing power, and to distribute world markets so as to eliminate national antagonisms. So far from such policies being pursued, the capitalists in every nation are reducing mass consuming power and are intensifying national antagonisms. That is the sure road to the collapse of the present economic system.

Certainly we cannot look with any hope to the present Parliament. The Tory majority will get their way, despite a Prime Minister who is "as good a Labour man as ever he was" and Liberal Ministers who remain "unflinching Free Traders." The experience of the autumn sitting shows that the Labour Party is too compromised by the past and too blind to the present to be the instrument of Socialist thought and activity. Maxton and the small I.L.P. group can be counted upon to voice revolutionary aspirations and as the revolutionary situation approaches I believe that they will more and more secure the ear of the working-class. But they are 5 in 615!

This does not mean, however, that Socialism is a lost cause for the next four years. Long before this Parliament comes to an end events in this country and the world, despite the overwhelming Tory majority, are likely to make the Government rock. It is the duty of Socialists to speed and strengthen the rocking, until it brings down not only the Government but the system of which the Government is an expression.

STEADY DECAY.

I believe great events will happen in the country during the next few years. We shall pass from crisis to crisis. It is probable that even now we are on the eve of a financial crisis much severer than that of last October. Capitalism will no doubt survive it, but only battered and bruised, to meet still severer crises.

Let us assume, however, that a dramatic collapse is avoided. Even so, the steady industrial decay and the worsening standards of life of the people will create conditions which will before long prove unbearable. Starvation scales for the unemployed, reductions in wages below the poverty line, and increases in the cost of living will arouse an accumulated discontent which will inevitably find expression in one form or another. It is the duty of Socialists so to educate and organise the discontent that it finds expression in a disciplined attack upon the present economic system and an equally disciplined advance in the construction of Socialism.

The first struggle will probably come over the attempts of the employing class to lengthen working hours or to reduce wages. Despite the stupidity of this policy in the midst of unemployment and glutted markets, it is inevitable so long as capitalist competition for the shrinking world trade continues.

The cotton workers are already threatened. The first ultimatum to railway workers has been given. Rumours are rife of an impending attack on printers' wages. One industry after another will be faced with demands for progressive reductions.

At the same time the cost of living will rise. The falling standard of the pound and the extension of tariffs and the uncertainty of the world financial situation make that inevitable. Already the struggle for existence of the working-class, employed and unemployed, is going beyond the limits of endurance. Wage reductions and price increases will make it impossible.

THE POSITIVE PURPOSE.

How is this crisis to be met? By a series of struggles by one Trade Union after another in isolation? By a united struggle to maintain the present working hours and wages? Both are doomed to failure. The working class is now up against, not merely an employing class determined to maintain its profits and privileges, but Capitalism itself. Competition for world markets has reached a stage where any Capitalist industry can only continue to function by lowering working-class standards. The struggle of the working class must, therefore, be to end Capitalism if there is to be any positive purpose in it.

I think we must anticipate wide industrial struggles. Their objective at the outset will probably be only to resist a worsening of conditions, but circumstances and experience will extend the objective. One can foresee the situation of 1926 recurring: an all-in national struggle on some issue which stirs the whole working class to resistance. The struggle will probably begin on similar lines to that of 1926. It will begin as a challenge to the demands of a group of employers; it will be made by the Government into a challenge of the Constitution.

If that situation arises we must create an overwhelming determination by the workers not to shirk or shrink from the issue: a determination so overwhelming that it will extend to the leaders or find expression in leaders who will see the struggle through.

Or consider another possible development. I did not learn much during the two and a half years I was in Parliament, but this I realised as I had never done before. Tory mentality towards Russia is a War mentality. It is primitive, elemental hatred, over which reason has no control.

At present, the Tories have their minds filled with dumping. When they have got their way on that, I prophesy that their minds will turn to Russia. First they will concentrate upon the competition of low-priced Russian goods. Then they will pounce upon propaganda efforts by the Third International. They will find material on which to arouse a wave of feeling.

Even the Labour Government declined to distinguish between propaganda by the Communist International and by the Soviet Government. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson were put into tight corners again and again by the Tories on this point. They could not deny the propaganda; they could only argue that a breach with Russia would have effects more serious than the propaganda. But the Tories want the breach with Russia.

A BREAK IN RUSSIA?

I therefore think it very likely that before the end of this Parliament the Tories will attempt a rupture with Russia. The cautious Mr. Baldwin went so far, whilst still the leader of the Tories in Opposition, to foreshadow an economic boycott of Russia should a Conservative Government be returned. A Conservative Government has been returned. It may go slow in Tory policy, but the Tories will either bend it to their will or make it avowedly Tory. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that a crisis with Russia will be engineered.

If that situation develops, it must be the policy of 1920 to which we must revert. Then the Tories threatened war with Russia. The Labour Movement retorted by forming Councils of Action in every town and by declaring at a national conference that the first hostile move towards Russia would be met by organised industrial resistance. The revolutionary character of this policy was recognised; even Mr. J. H. Thomas acknowledged it! Again, we must prepare the working-class for similar action and create among the workers the determination to see it through.

There are other circumstances which may easily precipitate a revolutionary situation before this Parliament is over. It may occur as a reaction to developments on the Continent rather than here. One cannot dogmatise as to how the position may arise, but it is difficult to doubt that we are entering a revolutionary period, not only here, but over a large part of Europe.

DISCIPLINED AND ORGANISED ACTION.

But let us imagine Parliament weathering the storm until the General Election. Let us imagine Labour obtaining political power in a perfectly constitutional manner by securing a majority at the polls. Let us even imagine the Labour Government introducing decisive Socialist legislation. Does that mean that we shall escape a revolutionary situation?

How would the legislation of such a Government be anticipated by the bankers and the Press? How would it be met by the House of Lords and in aristocratic and plutocratic circles? Economic and political power would be used to the uttermost to torpedo and destroy any fundamental attack upon the privileges of Capitalism and the rich. Under such circumstances, no less than in the industrial or war crises which I have depicted, disciplined and organised action by the working-class would be required.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd January 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	9,61,22,900
Other Deposits	61,02,65,000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,50,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	89,61,000
Rupees	84,65,98,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	23,71,15,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,48,61,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	5,50,00,000
Loans	8,92,36,000
Cash Credits	25,55,87,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	5,25,53,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	17,32,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,68,47,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	39,17,000
Balances with other Banks	37,87,000
	75,06,35,000
Cash	9,59,53,000
Rupees	84,65,98,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£1,407,400
Advances and Investments in London	£1,355,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 286,200

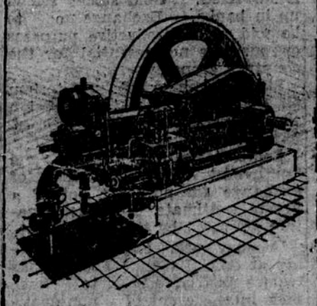
Percentage 12.96.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Public Deposits (Increase)	Rs. 2,06,13,000
Other Deposits (Decrease)	Rs. 80,57,000

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments (Decrease)	Rs. 1,22,83,000
Loans (Increase)	Rs. 19,92,000
Cash Credits (Decrease)	Rs. 47,79,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased (Increase)	Rs. 14,96,000
Cash (Increase)	Rs. 5,14,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government (Increase)	Rs. 2,50,00,000

PERCENTAGE 12.96.

CROSSLEY

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

EXTENSION OF COTTON CONTRACTS ACT

Bombay Shroff Association's Opposition

LETTER TO FINANCE SECRETARY

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary Government of Bombay, Finance Department, regarding the extension of the life of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act 1922:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7745-D dated the 9th instant giving cover to a letter of the Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association Ltd for extension of the life of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act 1922 and in reply thereto my Committee have desired me to inform you that they are opposed to the extention being granted as asked for, for the following amongst other reasons:—

"You will remember that the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act was a war measure and the same was duly repealed after it necessity had ceased. The Act XIV of 1922, which is under consideration, was passed to remain in force for a period of 3 years with liberty to the Governor-in-Council to extend it. My Association takes it that the extension could not be for a period longer than the extension of the period of the original Act. The Governor-in-Council, however, in exercises of their power extended it for a period of 5 years and have even, after the expiry of the said period, gone on extending the same.

My Committee submit that there could and there should be only one extension and if either the extension or the renewal of the Act was necessary, it was the duty of the Government to approach the legislature and have the Act reaffirmed, modified and amended or altered, if so desired, by the legislature. When the period of three years of the Original Act was about to expire, the Governor-in-Council invited the views of a few selected Associations and even those, the Government then consulted, were definitely of opinion that the extension should not be granted for more than a period of one or two years.

5 YEARS' EXTENSION

This fact was borne out by the representations submitted to the Government by the most influential parties viz., "the Bombay Chamber of Commerce" and Mill Owners Association". But the extention of 5 years was granted by the Government. The administration of the Act, during the said five years' period, demonstrated that the East India Cotton Association Ltd., had entirely failed to carry out the duties entrusted to it and as a consequence there had been the greatest clamour by the public interested in the trade to have the Act in question repealed, but for reasons best known to Government, this matter was tried to be shelved on one pretext or another. Ultimately after a fresh extension a bill to repeal the Act was brought in and introduced into the Council by a member of legislature. This again is on record.

The clamours against unconstitutional methods of the East India Cotton Association having been too numerous, Government were compelled to appoint a Committee of Inquiry by publishing a press note dated 17th April 1930 for the purpose of making recommendations for the amendment of the Act and the extension then granted was understood to be the last. By an order dated 17th June 1930 Government were pleased to appoint a Committee to consider the working of the Act and to make recommendations for its amendment.

My Committeee point out that although considerable number of representations were received by the said Committee, it has not thought fit to publish them along with the report, but such of them as were published in the press have gone to show that an unassailable case had been made out against the East India Cotton Association and that the said Association had failed in its function and did not deserve any further indulgence at the hands of the Government in the general interests of the trade. Very serious charges of mal-administration of the Act by the Associations which were heard must be on the record of the said Committee. But it does not appear from report of the said Committee, that they have cared to investigate any of the said allegations and given the parties and the public an opportunity to prove their case.

NO DEPUTATION FROM BROKERS

The Committee admit that it received two deputations one from the Brokers Association and the other from the Muccadums' Association and took no other oral evidence except regarding option business in Liverpool and Tej Mandi transactions in Bombay and still the Committee have claimed to carry out the Governments Order and their appointments.

Early in June 1930 it was ascertained that the price of the Cotton in Bombay was 50 to 60 rupees per candy under parity because of the so-called alleged large stock in Bombay, amounting to about 12,50,000 bales and it was thought necessary to maintain and stabilise the prices in cotton as advocated by the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association. But the following facts will reveal how the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association have discharged their duties in stabilising prices.

On the 7th of June the Board and the representative Committee of the East India Cotton Association met and on the 9th June 1930 a notice under bye-laws 92 was issued by prohibiting the purchase or sale of Hedge Contracts as follows until further notice viz:—

Bengal July Delivery
minimum price Rs. 175.
Dohra July Delivery
minimum price Rs. 197
Broach July Delivery
minimum price Rs. 240

and the Board further prohibited, until further notice, trading in Hedge Contracts except for liquidation of their positions and the breaches of this notice were to result in an action against the notice breaker under disciplinary bye-laws of the Association. Subsequent facts, now come to light, have revealed that while on the one hand, the Board was issuing such notices and putting prohibitions, on the other several members of the Board, in order to make illegal gains, took advantage of their position and actually added to the bear raid and panic already created in the market and further went on making short sales in breaches of the above notice.

THE SUGGESTIONS

The Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association, as its last meeting held on 18th November last, stated that an action claiming Rs. 10,00,000 had been filed in the High Court of Bombay by one aggrieved party as a result of the alleged fraud of the Directors. My Committee have ascertained that the said reference is to a commercial cause Suit No. 1590 of 1930. My Committee would, therefore, suggest to Government that in the interests of the trade they should publicly inquire into and consider the said allegation made against the Board of Directors, before giving any fresh extension of the Act in question.

My Committee are firmly of opinion that the interference in trade by Government, by means of the said Act, has wholly ruined both the Cotton Trade and Cotton Produce the agriculturists and traders, and has contributed as one of the cause to the present commercial discontent. The main object of the Act was to stop gambling in cotton but the present Hedge Contracts system has considerably increased the speculation so as to bring it on verge of gambling and it is a coterie of a few ruin the real traders and the cotton market as they have the real sanction of the Act behind them.

My Committee feel that having regard to the facts that neither the trade nor the legislature want the control of the trade of the nature specified in the said Bill, there is no reason why it should be forced upon the trade, or any extension thereof given especially as it has been shown time out of number that the said act has not worked in the interests of the trade.

The old act was forced upon the trade and the public in the teeth of a very strong legislative opposition, and carried only by full support of the Government but the last introduction of the bill for the renewal and subsequently withdrawn by the Hon. the Finance Member has clearly demonstrated that the trade in general does not want it.

Before the advent of the East India Cotton Association, the Shroffs were vitally interested in the cotton trade. They always come in as investors but the working of the constitution and bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association have practically eliminated the said element to the great detriment of the trade and the agriculturists.

My Committee can well understand the keen desire of the Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association to have the cotton trade under one controlling body because it gives them a free pasture to play ducks and drakes and it is natural that they may be anxious to have the act in perpetuity but the interests of farmers and the traders and investors in cotton are not to be lightly ignored.

REASON UNCONVINCING.

The reasons contained in para 3rd of the letter of the Vice-President of the East India Cotton Association are not convincing. Though the East India Cotton Association knew that it had three years of existence, it had not set its house in order, is clear enough. In the course of the last 6 years the East India Cotton Association had not been able to regulate even the business hours of the trade and has, therefore, kept open the transactions for all the 24 hours and even without observing proper holidays a state of affairs which is unheard of in the history of the trade of any civilized country. It would, therefore, bee too much to expect the East India Cotton Association either to control or regulate the trade for the welfare of the masses interested in it, and my Committee doubt that any extension in any way would be conducive to the interests of the trade.

The Bill No. 20 of 1931 was brought by Government with a view to give the control of cotton to the East India Cotton Association but as the main principle of the bill to give control of the trade to one single Association was rejected by the Legislative Council, it had been withdrawn by Government very rightly and wisely and in this connection my Committee must congratulate the Finance Member on his statesmanship.

Before Government even think of introducing a fresh bill on the subject it would be necessary to have a fresh inquiry for the following reasons:—

Wiles Committee was not an independent body. It has not carried out the work entrusted to it in the spirit of the Government order.

It has not before it all the materials and such fresh materials as are now available would require to be fully investigated and thrashed out before the destinies of a large trade could be given to a body against whom there are serious charges of mal-administration. It should rest with Government whether in right of what has transpired, they at all contemplate bringing in any bill.

It is entirely a different matter if any private party desire to bring in a Bill which will stand its own merits and the Government will have their independent voice over the same.

With regard to the permissibility by the Board for new transactions, if the same are to be opened under the argues of the East India Cotton Association, that does not require the extension asked for. Does the East India Cotton Association mean to suggest that it cannot function without the Government benediction. This is sufficient to show that the East India Cotton Association does not deserve any further protection at the hands of Government.

REFUSAL OF EXTENTION URGED.

The Cotton Trade has existed in Bombay for nearly a century and no one had thought of having it controlled till the last World War, when it became necessary for the Government to have cheap cotton for their requirements and levied an embargo on its shipment as not to let it fall at the time into the hands of their enemy. The anxiety of the East India Cotton Association is to have the extension in a round-about way. But my Committee in the best interests of the trade respectfully suggest that under the present circumstances the extension should be refused more especially as the alleged deliveries under the hedge contracts are a mere cloak to cover the gamble as will be ascertained from the very few delivery orders that are issued in the current December-January Vayda of Oomra cotton."

SWADESHI IN DHANDHUKA

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, January 29.

The Dholera Satyagraha Campaign is going on. The house of Sit. Kakalbhai Kothari was raided by police to recover fine.

Swadeshi propaganda is going on slowly but steadily in Dhandhuka and Dholka Talukas. Many places like Burwala, Ranpur, Dholera, Bavla and others have taken to Swadeshism in right earnest.

Four volunteers who were recently coming to Ranpur are arrested by the police.

RECOVERING FINES

The police authorities of Bavla are recovering fines imposed on Satyagrahis. In one or two cases the fine was recovered from the relations of the accused.

"INDIA CONFRONTED WITH GRAVE POLITICAL CRISIS"

(Continued from page 7.)

nances and it would be difficult to say that they have had the effect which was hoped for especially in regard to giving a fillip to trade and commerce. Even those of us who are anxious for the preservation of law and order have had to recognise that the extreme severity of the Ordinances and the free hand which they give to the executive of high and low position and the general atmosphere of unsettlement and uncertainty created are scarcely suitable for the free conduct and interchange of business. It would at least be examined whether the ordinances should take effect against actions committed after their promulgation or whether those that took part in the last movement should on that account alone be brought under its purview. However, it may be regarded in other countries, the imposition of an order to report at the police station once and even more than once in a day is abhorrent to the Indian mind. Such an atmosphere is scarcely favourable to the constructive constitutional work which was to implement the Round Table Conference and on which the British Prime Minister has laid such strong emphasis. Mahatma Gandhi is the only honorary member of this Chamber and I deeply deplore that at such a critical juncture in the history of this country his advice, counsel and guidance should be denied to this country.

Before I sit down, I wish to state that the Chamber is lucky in having secured for its President for the coming year a gentleman of considerable experience who has for two years together filled the position of Vice-President of the Chamber. It speaks volumes for his modesty and for his anxiety to place the interests of the Chamber above all personal considerations that he approached of his own accord last year to give me the honour of being the President of this Chamber, he being content to take the position of Vice-President for a second year. With his industry and cordiality I have no doubt that he will further, in every possible way the interests of the Chamber.

CONFRONTED WITH GRAVE POLITICAL CRISIS

Mr. Karanjia's Observations

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, who has succeeded Sir C. V. Mehta as President of the Chamber in the course of his speech said:—

I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal for the adoption of the Report of the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1931, which has been placed before you by the President.

We are passing through a crisis unparalleled in the history of this country. Apart from the economic and financial crisis that has shaken the foundations of the economic organisation of the civilised countries of the world, we are confronted with a grave political crisis, the consequences and implications of which it is difficult to conceive at the present moment. The President has, in his able Address, dealt with this situation. I need only point out that the situation renders it very difficult, if not impossible, to do any business.

FOUNTAIN OF PROSPERITY DRIED UP.

It is a mere truism to say that Commerce is the mainstay of Society. The commercial community is the backbone of the State. It is from trade and industry that revenue flows into the coffers of Government, but we find that in the present political situation that fountain of prosperity is being dried up. I am not here, today, to discuss the question of policy. We can only call attention to the feelings and sentiments of the commercial community in this country and request the Government to give heed to these sentiments, allay their apprehensions, regain their co-operation, and to seek all possible means to revert to the normal methods of administration and preservation of Order at the earliest opportunity. We may also call the attention of the Government to the fact that the manner in which the provisions of the Ordinances are applied to individuals and institutions causes in some cases grave hardship, annoyance and engenders resentment and ill-feeling even among the least politically-minded people.

A HEAVY HANDICAP.

A heavy handicap has been placed by the abnormal taxation which has been imposed upon this country under the Special Budget introduced in September last. Increases in the Income-tax and Super-tax can bring in additional revenues upto a time only, and there will always be the Law of Diminishing Returns working when the taxation exceeded its normal limits. I am afraid that the time has come when this Law will apply to this country. It was the cry raised even 8 years back, when a joint deputation of the Indian and British Chambers of Commerce waited upon the then Viceroy, and pointed out that the taxable capacity of the people in this country has been reached, and yet, after that additional taxation of crores of rupees has been piled high on the backs of the poor tax-payers.

BANKING.

Our great backwardness with regard to our industries and agriculture is due, for the most part, to our defective Banking Organisation and the absence of a sufficient number of Indian Banks to cater to their requirements. A Banking Committee was appointed by Government to go through all these questions connected with Banking and some of us entertained hopes that the Banking organisation would receive a good deal of encouragement and help as a result of the working of several Provincial Banking Committees and the Central Banking Committee. The different Provincial Committees and the Central Banking Committee suffered, perhaps, to some extent, from the unwieldy character of their membership; but it must be acknowledged that both the Provincial and the Central Committees collected a mass of useful information.

RECKLESS GOVT. FINANCE

Mr. Manu Subedar's Views

Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President in the course of his speech, said:—

I desire to draw attention to the difficult conditions of credit existing in India at present. Reckless and extravagant Government finance has absorbed a lot of money by way of excessive taxation, which should have been in private pockets. The needs of currency management have led to a large amount of floating debt being created, which has taken away money, which would otherwise have gone to the financing of trade and industry. For the last two years an intensive policy of deflation has been carried on not merely in the matter of currency, but in the matter of credit. Until these credit conditions are definitely improved, the mere expansion of currency cannot help towards the revival of trade. Technically, the Imperial Bank of India, which controls credit in this country, is an independent body, but, any one, who carefully examines its constitution and who has seen in actual working how its Bank Rate policy is generally dictated to from the top, will know that the Imperial Bank has no option except to fall in with the desires of Government.

USELESS CAPITAL ASSETS.

Various classes of capital assets, on which it was possible to assess credit and to borrow, have become useless for raising credits from banks. Amongst these are properties and goods of various classes, and securities of various classes. After England went off the gold standard, Government, in the Currency Ordinance, gave special powers to the Imperial Bank and restricted facilities being made available for the finance of certain kinds of imports, particularly of the precious metals. At the same time there was now the famous circular of the Imperial Bank to its banking constituents, the effects of which was to render extremely uncertain whether money would be available even against Government Paper. An attempt was made to distinguish between bona-fide trade and what was not bona-fide. I even heard that the Imperial Bank of India declined to give cash against Treasury Bills, which were maturing after a short period. The various banks, in their own interests, promptly curtailed their loan policy, and, as a result, we find that loans and advances from all banking institutions, including the Imperial Bank are less to-day than they were some months ago. The result of restrictive credit also is to bring down prices of commodities and, without the slightest desire to attribute motives, it is obvious that low prices would help Government in their task of maintaining the exchange. The greater the amount of gold exported from this country and of other commodities exported to gold using countries, the greater is the support to the exchange between India and England as well as the Exchange between England and other countries.

A WARNING.

While this process of the restrictions of credit is going on which embarrasses merchants everywhere in India and reduces their staying power, a slight increase of currency cannot create that rosy atmosphere of prosperity, which some people desire to herald. What is the total amount of funds absorbed by Government for their own purpose, and the total amount of credit destroyed by various measures, which have been taken, it would be difficult to assess, but is is a sad commentary on the situation that Government finances improve, while private finances show progressive deterioration. Let us hope that the evil will be checked before it becomes serious. I should like to utter a warning. Government appear to be behaving like the man, who thought he was very rich, because he had a cheque book but no balance at the bank. The prosperity of Government finance depends ultimately on the finance of the people, and one cannot but regret that several recent measures would not indicate that regard for the improvement of finance going in support of trade and industry, which Government does show in the United Kingdom and other countries. It is unfortunate that it would be possible for apologists of Government to say that Government have nothing to do with the credit policy of this country. It is for this reason that we have to urge the concentration of the control of credit and currency in one hand, so that direct responsibility may attach to the action of that authority. It is for this reason essential that, when this authority in the form of the Reserve Bank of India is instituted, its constitution should be on lines of the constitution of Central Banks in other countries. Its control should be vested entirely in Indian hands, and its policy should be national.

THIRTY-DAY VALUE FOR SILVER URGED

Dills Scheme Would Not Fix Price To That Of Gold

(By Air Mail)

Washington.—Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington, to-day suggested to The Canadian Press that stabilization of silver might be obtained through an international agreement to fix the price of the commodity upon a thirty-day basis. The Senator did not hold out much hope that the United States Government would accept his proposition to propose at the forthcoming debts conference at The Hague, that the powers agree to place silver on a world exchange basis to help them pay their bills.

Disclaiming the title of a currency expert, Mr. Dill said. "I do feel that we must do something about exchange."

The Senator said he did not propose to fix the price of silver to that of gold. It seemed to him that through the International Bank it would be possible to make an agreement establishing the price of silver every thirty-days upon the basis of its commodity value.

"The great objection to pegging silver to gold," he said, "appears to be that it would artificially raise the value of silver." His proposal would make such a move unnecessary, the restoration of silver in trade automatically increasing its value.

Arrests And Convictions

(BY MAIL.)

KANDI, January 27.

Abinash Chandra Bhattacharjee has been sentenced to 2-1/2 months' rigorous imprisonment and solitary confinement for 15 days for announcing that Congress flags should be hoisted on 26th instant on all houses.

Madan Mohan was arrested for proclaiming the name of the next Congress leader, and for insisting about the hoisting of the National Flag.

Congress flags were hoisted in many places in the town by several young men but the police immediately pulled them down.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan 15th Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb 15th March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 13/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/8 April.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 387
Banks Selling T T 386
Banks Buying T T 380

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 652
Banks Buying D D 677

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 127

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 96 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 126½

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 1/2

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.45 3/4 29th instant
Shanghai/London 1/10 1/2 30th instant
Japan/London 2/0 3/4 29th instant.
London/Paris 87.90 29th instant
London/Belgium 25.00 29th instant
London/Switzerland 17.75 29th instant
London/Italy 69.10 29th instant.
London/Berlin 14.60 29th instant
London/Holland 8.60 29th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-19-3 28th instant, £5-19-7 29th instant.
Silver London ready 19 1/16 28th instant 19 1/8 29th instant.
Silver London forward 19 1/8 28th instant 19 5/16 29th instant
Silver New York Ready 29 1/2 28th instant 30 29th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/16 per cent 28th instant 5 3/8 per cent 28th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 5 3/8 per cent 28th instant 5 5/8 per cent 29th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money: Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 5 1/2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
Tone: Firm.

In Sacred Memory of late Rani Saheb Champavati Partabgirji Narsingirji

A friend and admirer of her kind and benevolent nature has arranged for the benefit of the poor, suffering from INCIPIENT Hydrocele and Hernia to be treated GRATIS without a knife *i.e.* (surgical operation) by his Doctor Dr. Treasurywalla, M. D., of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.

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ORDINANCE RAJ.

Bombay's Ninth "Emergency Council" Arrested

FLAG SALUTATION AT CHOWPATY AND ITS SEQUEL

The Three Misses Dave Removed To Gamdevi Police Station

The ninth "Emergency Council" of the B.P.C.C. consisting wholly of women was arrested on Sunday morning at Chowpatty at the conclusion of the Flag Salutation ceremony. There was a large crowd assembled at the Chowpatty sands from day break to witness the function.

POLICE BANDOBUST.

Vehicular traffic on the Chowpatty Road was stopped by the Police who were present on the scene in large numbers. Small batches of Lathi Police headed by Sergeants guarded the various approaches to Chowpatty sands while a Police van waited at the corner of the Wilson College to carry the arrested persons.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

At 8 a.m. the three women members of the Emergency Council arrived in a procession and hoisted the National Flag at the usual meeting place opposite the Wilson College. They were cheered and a number of people joined them in chorus in the song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara".

"EMERGENCY COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

No sooner than the ceremony was over a posse of thirty Lathi Police and several police officers attached to the Lamington Road Police Station arrived on the scene and put the members of the Council under arrest. Their names are:—

Miss Subhadra Dave, B.A., (President).
Miss Jaidevi Dave and
Miss Saraladevi Dave (Secretaries).

They were marched to the waiting Police van and removed to the Gamdevi Police Station.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

The Police also arrested another man and a boy from among the demonstrators. The crowds cheered the arrested persons and followed them to the Police van shouting usual slogans. The police, however, did not interfere with the demonstrators. The demonstrators then left the place in small processions carrying National Flags and placards, and raising national slogans at the top of their voices.

LATHI CHARGE AT KANDEVADI

One of the processions was stopped by the police near Kandevadi and dispersed after a lathi charge. As a result of the lathi charge some persons received slight injuries, one of them was admitted in the Free Emergency Hospital.

DEATH OF PLEADER RELEASED ON PAROLE

Ahmedabad.—Mr. Chimanlal Broker, pleader and a Municipal Councillor who was released on parole a few days ago and whom the Distt. Magistrate had exempted from giving attendance to the police on account of illness died on Saturday.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS AT KARACHI

Swami Govindanand Gets 2 Years

KARACHI, Jan. 30

25 have been sentenced to various terms, including Nimmala Lalwani, the first girl, student to suffer conviction. She was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and placed in B class.

Swami Govindanand has been sentenced to two years imprisonment and awarded "C" Class. He proposes to prefer an appeal. Seven arrests have been made including Kalumal, a "Dictator", and two women pickets.—A. P.

"Peshawar Day" At Karachi.

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

A procession paraded the streets this evening and ended in a mass meeting at which a resolution was passed expressing indignation at the events on the Frontier and praying for the souls of Frontiermen who have died.

Kalumal, the fourteenth "Dictator" presiding, read portions of Father Elwin's report.—A. P.

Convictions At Jalgaon

JALGAON, January 29.
(BY MAIL.)

Messrs. Vasant Sharma, Sonawani and two others who were arrested here on Sunday last under section 4 (1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for disobeying the order to report themselves to the police, were tried before Mr. Kazi, the First Class City Magistrate, Jalgaon. All the accused were convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 200 in default further term of six months imprisonment.—A.P.

AHMEDNAGAR'S 11TH "DICTATOR" JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDNAGAR, January 30

Sit. Nawalmal Kundanmal Firodia, a leader of youths, and the eleventh "Dictator" of the District Congress Committee was sentenced to nine months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 300 or three months' more in default for presiding over and addressing a huge public meeting on "Peshawar Day" defying prohibitory Police notice served on him.

"POLITICAL AGITATION AT A LOW EBB."

OFFICIAL VERSION OF "NORMAL SITUATION IN GUJERAT."

A Press Note issued by the Director of Information under date January 31, says:—

Reports from the Districts show that political agitation is at a low ebb. A few arrests continue to be made where meetings or processions are attempted to be organised in defiance of local orders, but for the most part there is little enthusiasm for these affairs either on the part of those who organise them or of the people they are supposed to attract.

In Satara, for example, a youth arrested for trying to read a proclamation on "Independence Day" admitted that he had been given Rs. 10 by a local pleader (now in jail) to read the proclamation, while the pleader said, he had received the proclamation from Bombay and had hired some boys to go to different places in the district to read them.'

"NORMAL SITUATION" IN GUJERAT.

In Gujerat with the exception of a few villages in Kaira which show signs of defiance and hostility, the situation is normal.

In Surat District Congress activity has almost ceased.

In Bulsar Taluka two persons, who tried to instigate non-payment of land revenue were arrested and fines of Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 recovered from them.

In Surat city schoolboys tried to observe a hartal on "Independence Day" but failed except at one High School where some boys absented themselves. The Headmaster suspended seven of them and withdrew free studentships from 13.—A.P.

C. P.

33 LADIES AND 14 MEN ARRESTED

"RED JACKETS" SEIZED FROM BOYS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, January 30.

Thirty-three ladies and fourteen Congressmen were arrested yesterday for taking out processions in connection with "Peshawar Day". Prominent amongst those arrested are, Mrs. Yeshodabai, "Dictator", Mrs. Deosker, Mrs. Joglekar, Mr. Datar of Tilak Vidyalaya, Mr. Sahasrabuddhe, Member, Nagpur Municipality and three mahar women. Seven boys wearing red jackets were arrested for leading the procession but later, the police released them after seizing their jackets. Large crowds that had assembled near Chitnis Park and Itwari were dispersed by police.

The arrested persons have been remanded to jail up to February 2.

"SUBSTANTIAL REMISSIONS IN C. P."

Budget Estimates Reduced By 33 Lakhs

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

A Government communique issued to-day states: In view of excessive rainfall and damage to cotton crops substantial remissions have been granted thus reducing budget estimates by 33 lakhs. This step has been taken despite the large outturn in other crops of widely divergent cotton crop estimates. The communique adds that in the same district 20 lakhs of rupees have been advanced as loan to cultivators. The property cultivated may also be protected from sale in execution of decrees.—A. P.

U. P.

POLICE PULL DOWN FLAGS

Congress Office Broken Open & Articles Seized

(BY MAIL.)
RAJBARI, January 27.

Congress flags were seen flying here to-day over the High School, Public Library, Town Hall and several private houses and shops. Congress men also hoisted a flag in front of the Town Hall but the police appeared on the scene and took away all the flags.

The police broke open the local Congress Office and took away several articles found inside.

Nagendranath Ghosh, Headmaster of Rajbari, M. E. School and a Congress leader, was released from Faridpur Jail this morning with restraint orders.—A.P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN U. P. VILLAGE

6 Injured: 16 Arrested

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

A communal riot is reported to have taken place at Makhadumpur village in Allahabad district. It is alleged that Muslims slaughtered a cow and Hindus objected on the ground that no cow was ever slaughtered there. This led to a riot in which it is reported two Muslims and four Hindus were injured and twelve arrests made. Armed guard has been posted there.—A. P.

23 Congressmen Jailed

BENARES, Jan. 30.

Altogether 23 Congressmen, ten from the City and 13 from the villages were yesterday sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the District Jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

R. M. SAMITIES ILLEGAL.

A United Provinces Government Extraordinary Gazette declares the Rashtriya Mahila Samities (women association) in Agra District as unlawful associations.—A. P.

Shop-Keepers Arrested For Observing Hartal

CAWNPORE, Jan. 30.

Six shop keepers who were arrested for observing hartal on Independence Day offered apologies. Two offered funds for anti-Congress propaganda.—A. P.

Agreement Between Congress & Foreign Goods Dealers

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

An agreement has been arrived at Between Congress Committee and foreign cloth and foreign goods dealers of Anarkali and Shahalami bazar that they will not sell foreign cloth and British goods to Indians.

Some foreign goods shops in Anarkali which it is understood did not accede to the Congress agreement were picketed this evening.

Students of a local College picketed one shop. Three students and five volunteers were arrested.—A. P.

RIOTING BY RIVAL FACTIONS

Two Killed And Eight Injured In Firing

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Sriharikota police have brought here eight villagers with bullet wounds. It is alleged that owing to dispute between two sections there was rioting in Sriharikota. Police were obliged to open fire as a result of which two villagers died and eight were injured.—A. P.

THIRD TEST MATCH

S. Africa All Out For 308

HOME BATSMEN IN FORM

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Jan. 30.

Adelaide.—The second day's play in the Third Test Match between South Africa and Australia saw home batsmen in action and 30,000 who witnessed the game saw some excellent display by their crack performers.

The domination of Grimmett and Bradman seems to uphold the theory that their presence has a physcological effect on the South Africans. While Grimmett, taking seven South African wickets brought his season's total to 54 49 of these being against the South Africans—Bradman once again treated the South African bowling as though it had no terrors for him and scored as he liked.

When Bradman was 109 he reached his thousand runs against South Africans during the present tour.

52 RUNS IN 62 MINUTES.

After a quiet start Bradman warmed up and delighted the crowd with characteristic display of hard hitting reaching 52 in 62 minutes 100 in 133 minutes and 150 in 185 minutes. His partnership with Rigg for the fifth wicket produced the fastest scoring of the match and so far they have put on between them 102 runs in 45 minutes to which Bradman's contribution was 70.

S. AFRICA ALL OUT FOR 308

Vincent and MacMillan, the last night's South African "not outs" continued the innings this morning and were unseparated till 286 when Grimmett bowled Macmillan for 19. Vincent was the last batsman out and South Africans innings terminated for 308 after which Australia commenced thei innings with Woodfull and Ponsford. The latter was out at nine. Woodfull and Bradman then stayed together till 185 had been signalled when Woodfull was out for 82. He was batting for 140 minutes and hit six hours. Bradman is at present not out with 170.

Following are the detailed scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA 1ST INNINGS.

Curnow c. Ponsford b. Grimmett	20
Mitchell c. and b. McCabe	75
Christy b. Oreilly	7
Taylor c. Rigg and b. Grimmett	78
Cameron 1.b.W.b. Grimmett	52
Morkol c. and b. Grimmett	0
Vilyoen c. and b. Grimmett	0
Vincent 1.b.w. bowled Orielly	48
McMillian b. Grimmet	19
Quinn c. Ponsford b. Grimmet	1
Bell not out	2
Extras	6
Total	308

AUSTRALIA 1ST INNINGS.

Woodfull c. Morkel b. Bell	82
Ponsford b. Quinn	5
Bradman not out	170
Kippax run out	0
Mccabe Vincent b. Bell	2
Rigg not out	32
Extras	11
Total for 4 wkts.	302
Fall of wickets:—9/1; 191/3; 194/4.—Reuter.	185/2;

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN

League, Union And Scottish Cup Matches

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 4, Manchester City nil; Aston Villa 1, Chelsea 3; Blackburn 2, West Bromwich nil; Black pool 3, Sunderland 2; Everton 2, Liverpool 1; Huddersfield 6. Sheffield Wednesday 1; Leicester 1, Grimsby 2; Middlesbrough 3, Bolton 1; Newcastle 2, West Ham 2; Portsmouth 2, Derby nil; Sheffield United 1, Birmingham nil.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 3, Tottenham 2; Bradford 1, Chesterfield nil; Bristol City nil, Bradford City 1; Bury 2. Port Vale nil; Charlton 2, Preston 1; Manchester United 3, Nottingham Forest 2; Notts County 1, Swansea 2; Oldham 1, Millwall 1; Plymouth 3, Leeds 2; Stoke 2, Southampton nil; Wolverhampton 3, Burnley one.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentrod 1, Gillingham 1; Brighton nil, Torquay 2; Crystal Palace 1. Bournemouth 1; Exeter 3, Coventry nil; Fulham 4, Cardiff nil; Mansfield nil, Bristol Rovers 3; Norwich 3, Clapton Orient 2.; Reading 5, Swindow 2; Southend nil; Northampton 1; Thames 2, Luton 4; Watford 2, Queens Park Rangers 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barrow 3. Rotherham nil; Chester 5, Walsall 1; Doncaster 3, Carlisle 3; Hartlepools 4, Halifax 1; Rochdale 2, Crewe 3; Southport 2, Wrexham nil; Tranmere 2, Stockport 2; York 1, Accrington nil; Hull 4. New Brighton 1; Lincoln 1, Gateshead nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Ayr 3, Aberdeen 2; Third Lanark 1, Falkirk nil.

Rugby Union

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:

Cambridge University 6, Old Merchant Taylors 16; Gloucester 9, Old Blues 10; London Welsh nil, Cross Keys 16; Newport 7, Bristol 4; Northampton 22, Guys Hospital 3; Richmond 10. Harlequins 3; Royal Navy 11, Blackheath 14 at Portsmouth; Stewartonians 8, Melrose 11; Watsonians 7, Glasgow Academicals 16.

Rugby Northern Union

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Batley 4, Salford 3; Bradford 7, Huddersfield 15; Castleford 38, Bramley 5; Halifax 26, Featherstone 8; Hullkingston Rovers 13, Wigan Highfield 2; Keighley nil. Broughton 12; Leeds 2, Hull 3; Leigh 4, Oldham 3; St. Helens Recreation 21, Barrow 15; Swinton 7, St. Helens 8; Wakefield 2, York 2; Warrington 13, Dewsbury 9; Widens 5, Rochdale nil; Wigan 28, Hunslet 10.

Scottish Cup

The following are the results of the matches played in the Scottish Cup Second Round today:—

Boness 2. Patutrick 2; Dunfermline 1, Dundee nil; Hamilton 5, Armadale 2; Kilmarnock 2, Albion Rovers nil; Queens Park nil Motherwell 2; Edinburgh City 2, St. Bernards 3; Airdrieonians 2, Kings Park 2; Raith nil, Rangers 5; St. Johnstone 2, Celtic 4; Queen of South 2. Dundee United 2; Hearts 4, Cowdenbeath 1; Clyde 1, Arbroath nil.

SCORERS IN SCOTTISH.

The following were scorers in the matches played in the Scottish Cup to-day:

Airdrieonians: Armstrong and Mcqueen (from penalty); Kings Park: Duffy and Haddow. Boness Wallce (twice, one from penalty). Patrick: Ballantyne (from penalty) and McGourty. Clyde: Boyd. Dunfermline: McFayden. Edinburgh city: Parry and Strachan St. Bernards: Eadie, Robertson and Murray. Hamilton Academicals: Wilson, Cox, Mclaren, King and Herd. Armadale: Weir (twice) one from penalty). Hearts: R. Johnstone, White and Battles (twice). Cowdenbeath: Stewart, Kilmarnock: Mcleod and Connel. Queen of South: Uenkins and McColl. Dundee United: McGlynn and Dyet. Motherwell: Stevenson, and Moffat. Rangers: Archipald English (thrice) and Fleming. St. Johnstone: Benson twice, one from penalty. Celtic: Napier (three, one from penalty) and A. Thomson.

SCORERS IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The following were scorers in the matches played in Scottish League first division to-day:

Ayr: Merrie (twice) and Mcleod Aberdeen: David and Falloon. Third Lanark: Brown.—Reuter's Special.

Serious Situation In Kashmir

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED IN FIRING AT SOPORE AND BARAMULA

Rebels Set Village On Fire

BRITISH & IMPERIAL INDIAN TROOPS REACH MIRPUR & CHAMUK

TAWI, Jan. 30.

A hartal was observed at Baramula on 29th and people began collecting in the bazaar and throwing firepots and stones on military from both sides of the road as well as housetops, and, later, attacked military patrols. A military officer and sub-inspector of police were seriously wounded and several constables and soldiers injured. The mob refusing to disperse after repeated warnings fire had to be opened resulting in two persons being wounded. Medical aid was immediately rendered.

A huge crowd collected at Sopore after Friday prayers and insisted on proceeding to Baramula. When stopped they began showering stones on the military. They were ordered to disperse, but refused to do so. After repeated warnings the military had to open fire as a result of which three were killed and two wounded.

Pir Hissamuddin was arrested at Muzzaffarabad on 29th for taking out a procession headed by Green volunteers in defiance of of law, the crowd "en route" throwing stones on the police and military and officers. The procession was dispersed by the military without any casualties being inflicted. The situation is well in hand.

All is quiet in Srinagar.

REBELS SET VILLAGE ON FIRE.

Sughchainpur police station and village on Mirpur Jhelum road was set on fire by rebels on the night of 28th. Police fired killing some. Troops were despatched to Chechian Customs post the next day.

On the morning of 28th people from Gujarat district looted Gurdwara at Amibeg in State territory near Jathli. The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, has proceeded to Jhelum to stop ingress into state territory of outsiders and stop spread of lawlessness in British territory.

Mirpur is reported to be quiet. Relief of destitute Hindus is being arranged. The news of January 26th and 27th from Bhimber and Nowshera is reassuring. Troops in Nowshera are being directed to stay on there. Orders have been issued to treat S. M. Abdulla as special class prisoner.

At the request of His Highness' Government, British and Imperial Indian troops have arrived at Mirpur and Chamuk and are arranging to guard the Jhelum Road and Canal. State Troops are proceeding to reinforce Kotli and Poonch. Aeroplane reconnoissance shows that Poonch is normal and two bridges are burning between Kotli and Poonch. Bhumbar, Nowshera and Rajauri are safe, but one village in Rajauri area is burning. Reports received show general insurrection and looting perpetrated on Hindus and Sikhs in Rajauri and Nowshera areas. Forcible conversion of Sikhs and Hindus is reported from some places.—A. P.

KASHMIR SITUATION

NEW DELHI, January 30.

A communique says:—The Government of India at the request of the Kashmir Durbar are arranging to send troops to restore order in Poonch.—A.P.

POLICE GUARD MUNICIPAL OFFICE

Karachi Collector Orders Removal Of National Flag

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

The hoisting of national flag on the Municipal building by student demonstrators on January 26 has led to a definition afresh of the Bombay Government's attitude to local bodies displaying Congress tricolour.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality made a statement at this evening's meeting of the Municipality recounting the happening of the day and his interview in this connection with Mr. J. R. Hood, the Collector. Mr. Jamshad Mehta said, after the flag had been hoisted, the Deputy Superintendent of Police came to him about noon and suggested that the flag should be removed. Mr. Jamshed Mehta told him that people would rush into office to put it up again and he did not like to create any exciting scene but the flag could be removed unnoticed the next day. The Deputy Superintendent suggested that Mr. Jamshed should talk to the Collector on the telephone, but preferring to see him personally. Mr. Jamshed Mehta went to the Collector at 1-15 p. m. Mr. Hood suggested that the flag should be removed. Mr. Jamshed replied by referring to Municipality's resolution in August to hoist National Flag as well as Union Jack. Mr. Jamshed also informed him that Government had never objected to it.

CONGRESS POLICY.

The Collector then showed to Mr. Jamshed the following Government order issued in October.—"The President of the Karachi Municipality is informed that Government have issued orders stating that as Congress is committed by its constitution to policy of subverting the existing Government and aiming at independence, Government cannot approve of flying of Congress Flag by any local body constituted by laws of existing Government and receiving grants therefrom. However, they are not prepared to prohibit the flying of the flag of local bodies as long as local bodies take no steps in furtherance of such activities of the Congress as are directed against Government. In view of the present attitude and action of the Congress there can be no doubt that flying of Congress flag by local body would not contravene these orders of Government."

COLLECTOR'S ORDER.

Mr. Jamshed told the Collector that he had not received this order. The Collector after looking into the papers found that it had not been sent to Karachi Municipality. The Collector again asked Mr. Jamshed if he would remove the flag. Mr. Jamshed told him if he would give the order he would do so, as the constitutional President of a body governed under the Act. Mr. Jamshed was then given an order as follows:—"Whereas I am informed that Congress flag is flying on the Municipal Office building and your attention has been called to the orders of Government communicated to you under Collector's memo dated 3rd October 1931 and whereas you decline to take any steps to remove the said flag without an order from me now therefore I hereby require you to remove the flag within half an hour of this order, that is, before two p. m. to-day. J. R. Hood, Collector."

Accordingly the flag was removed and police came thereafter and guarded the office. Concluding Mr. Jamshed Mehta stated that in view of Government order Municipal resolution regarding flags could not be given effect to until matters were settled between Government and Congress.—A. P.

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